ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,365—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 28th Sept. |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 5th Oct. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 12th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 19th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 26th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 2nd Nov. |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 9th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 16th " |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 23rd " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 30th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1901.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| RIX | G. Costanzo | 4,312 | 1st October 1901. |
| A | R. Colledani | 4,024 | 1st November 1901. |
| RIX | G. Costanzo | 4,212 | 1st December 1901. |

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. SAID AND FIUME.

| | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3,508 | in January 1902 |
| | erberovich | 4,235 | in February, 1902. |

EY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| E | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 532-8. |
| | " 1,166 | " 587-8. |

TO LONDON.

Tickets are issued via outes.

TS WITH THE MES CO.

to issue RETURN Austrian Lloyd's and s Maritimes Co., at

advantage to Pas-

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 27th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1901.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY, 24th Oct., 1901. |
| | | | Nov. 1901. |

## PORT WINES

SHIPPED DIRECT BY THE CELEBRATED FIRM
SANDEMAN & CO.

| | Special Cash Rates. Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—Treacher & Co.'s well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. A very superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character.....per dozen | Rs, a. 34 0 | Rs. a. 18 0 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottled | 25 0 | 13 8 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price | 19 0 | ... |
| WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco | 23 0 | ... |
| " " Stone's Black Capsule | 40 0 | ... |
| " " " Green Capsule | 30 0 | ... |

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## SMOKE

## LIVIERATO & CO.'S

### HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

### FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

## V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASK
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBER
CREMES AND LIQ
VERMICELL

## FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

## MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

## HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

### REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer the

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from CHINA, JAPAN, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No. 1. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 26th September, 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September, 1901.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 11TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.
OCTOBER 28TH TO NOVEMBER 2ND 1901.

SUBSCRIBERS of not less than TEN RUPEES will receive a Season Ticket admitting them to the Special Reserved Enclosure at the above Meeting, and also to the Reserved Enclosure at the RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, which takes place this week. Admission to the FINAL on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Non-Subscribers, Rs. 2.

Ladies (accompanied by a subscriber) Free.

Applications for Tickets, together with subscriptions, should be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

T. L. ROBERTS,
W. P. KOE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, 23rd September, 1901.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members to RE-CONSIDER the remainder of the REVISED RULES will be held at the Club, at 6-15 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

TWO HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

LOST on the s. s. "ORIENTAL," at Bombay, a BROOCH formed of a GOLD MEDAL. The above Reward will be paid for its recovery,

Address G. SERRELL,
Post Office, Lahore.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the PORT of KARACHI, held on FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1901, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

Nos. 189, 239, 246, 283, 283, 290, 302 and 407, Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

Nos 514 and 531, Khan Bahadur A. D. Hussan Ally Effendi, and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October, 1901.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary,
Karachi Port, Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 21st September, 1901.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after 27th September, 1901, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after 27th September, 1901, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light, medium and dark. The lenses are of the best [illegible] absolutely free from air [illegible] so common in the

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.**

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 seizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24, Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

PHOTOGRAPHS recently taken of interiors and exteriors of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Y. W. C. Association and Municipal building, also of the Presidency Match, can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References given and required. Address "G, M.," care of this paper.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

REMEMBER we do not believe in large Profits, but are satisfied by selling Makers Goods at a buying commission. Compare Prices? at SHROFF BROTHERS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

LONDON "TIMES," SATURDAY, July 6th, 1901 :—"Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY have been APPOINTED by Royal Warrant PURVEYORS of Wines and Spirits to HIS MAJESTY the KING." Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be had at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock,—Our PORT at Rs. 15 per dozen is well worth a TRIAL. It is a sound honest PORT and equal in quality to WINES sold at Rs. 30 per dozen.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES : Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC RINGS—Marvellous cure for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Gout, Weakness, Diarrhœa, &c. by putting it only in the finger of left hand. Price Re. 1 each. dozen Rs. 10. Purchaser of a dozen will get one Ry. Reg. watch and chain free, guaranteed for 2 years.—NEWTON & Co., 64-2 Bowbazar St. Calcutta. Testimonial—highest and any number.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE,—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

[illegible] Petitions, Memorials, Bu[illegible]

## NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1901. being the principal day of the GANPATI PROCESSIONS, Residents of the Fort proceeding to Cumballa Hill, Tardeo, Mahaluxmi and Byculla or *vice versa* are advised to drive by the Queen's and Gamdevi Roads between 5 P.M. and 7-30 P.M.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police,

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th September, 1901

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the season on 1st October. Application for admission should be made to the Physician-in-charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd September 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, albums, toys, lamps, bentwood sofas and chairs, majolica and terra-cotta & bronze table ornaments, fire-proof iron safes, flower pots with jardiniers, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, tables, meatsafe, sideboard, cupboards, chest of drawer, dining-table, almirs, ironsafe by J. C. Lord, 6 new accordions, and banjo.

6 dozen bentwood chairs, new.

A few pieces of best plated biscuit boxes, teapots, teaset in 4 pieces, jug, etc.

8 Brussels new carpets of different sizes and patterns.

1 Clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, in good order

1 brass wheel pump

AT 2 P. M.

A few ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 English-made gent's saddle, in good order,

1 second hand landau.

1 light strong-built victoria.

1 French-polished office-shigram.

1 circular front-glass brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney's Mansion, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood new household furniture consisting of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, marble top tables, tea-poys, easy chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, sideboards, sliding dining-table, dining-room chairs, jardiniers, single and double door almiras, single and double bedsteads of the latest design, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, revolving and plain topped office tables, chest of drawers, clothes presses, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MIRZA ALLI MAHOMED KHAN STREET OR OLD NAGPADA, NOW CALLED MAHOMEDKHAN PAKHADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor Mahomedbux bin Amirbux pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 6th day of February, 1871, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and Bhugwan Lukha, Varda Jaitha, Lukhman Sella and Gopalbchand Bhugwan, carrying on business in Bombay under the name, style and firm of Jaitha Lukha and Company, of the other part, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of hazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises erected built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada, now called Mahomedkhan Pakhadi, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 134, then No. 132 and at present under Street No. 17 to 18, and ward B No 2555, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Mahomed Khan Pakhadi, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by a water passage and thereafter the house of Goolam Hoosein Cagoo, and on the South by a water passage and thereafter by the house of Suckinabai, daughter of Sir [illegible]zan.

For further particulars and [illegible]sale apply to Mr. Rustomji P. Mehta, [illegible]agees, or to

[illegible]CO.


# VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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RESERVE FUND .....£3,75,000

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| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 37,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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THE COMMERCIAL B[illegible] LIMIT[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE :—C[illegible]

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SUB-BRANCHES :—M[illegible] and [illegible] DEPO[illegible]

Messrs. SINCLAIR MU[illegible]
Messrs. SCHRODER S[illegible]

H. FREDERICHSON, [illegible]
Messrs. LALLAS GU[illegible] and Indore.
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Messrs. CHUNIBHA[illegible]

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for
Rs. 40, 00, 000. —
Rs. 26,60 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,00 do. Bombay.
Rs. 6,40 do. Madras.

Rs. 40,00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 4 per cent., average rate 1s 7.
Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.
Total amount sold during week, 35,50,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, 40,00,000.
Extra allotments, Bills on Calcutta, 1 lakh at 1s. 4d.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | £93 3-16 | = — 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101 | = + 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £108 | = unchanged. |
| 3½ per cent. Govt. Securities | £94 3-8 | = — 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in London | 26 7-8 | = — 1-16 |
| „ New York | 59 1-4 | = unchanged |
| Exchange on London at Paris, | 25 22 1-2 | = |
| „ New York | 4 85 5-8 | = + 1-4 |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent | | = unchanged. |
| „ Short London Bills | 2 1-4 „ | = „ |
| „ Indian Bank Bills | 2 7-8 „ | = —1-8 |

Seeds unchanged.
Copper Braziers £76.
Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 7000. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Surats nil. Imports 6000. Spot 4 19-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.
Liverpool futures. —

| Sep. Sept-Oct. | Dec-Jan. | Mar.-April. | June-July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 29 | 4 21 | 4 15 | 4 14 | 4 14 |
| + 1 | — | unchanged | — | + 1 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 24,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 „ |
| Do. to Continent | 20,000 „ |
| Mid-Uplands | 8 1-4 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 7 62—6 |
| Do. do. March | 7 62—7 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th September :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,050 bales. |
| Wheat | 13,948 cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,330 „ |
| Rapeseed | 327 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 3,071 „ |
| Poppyseed | 26 „ |
| Groundnuts | nil „ |
| Castorseed | 1,506 „ |
| Rice | 1,557 „ |
| Myrabolams | nil „ |

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

EXCHANGE.—Market opened at yesterday's closing rates, and there has been a little more doing in Mercantile paper, 3 months' sight bills having been placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. and 6 months' sight at 1s. 4 9-32d. for near delivery. At the close these rates are not quoted. For Bank paper there is scarcely any enquiry at current quotations. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. and Demand | 1s 3 31-32d |
| 3 months' sight credits | 1s 4 5-32d |
| Do. France | 109 3-4 |
| 30 days' sight Hongkong | 144 |
| Do. Shanghai | 195 |
| Do. Japan | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak to-day. At opening rate quoted was 96-7 and with a large business ing and free selling it gradually declined to closing at 96-5.

ET.—The Bank of Bengal cash balance was 38 lakhs and the rate of interest has been per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum. The Bombay rate has remained unchanged ent. per annum.

in a quiet market a small business has It is reported that open ports have December, January, February at 13s ds., and June at 14. 6d. We also g for November loading has been tle steamer "Alton" is reported goon to Bombay with a full cargo tober loading.

is very quiet. Ready has been new crops is unchanged at Rs. y quiet at R. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 ibi ready nominal. New or April May. Poppyseed y and new crop is easier Castorseed there is little Rs. 33 3-4 according to n to Hawree Rs. 46.115 0 per cent. Rs. 41 with ned.

r sport with the posi- oderate inquiry from the local mills, The scarcely anything

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m., High water, 10-33 m., 10-43a. Low water, 3-33m., 4-13a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English Mails of 13th instant due to arrive at 10 a.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Evening Concert, 9 p.m.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON Manufacturing Company, of which Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co are local agents, have been appointed by Royal Warrant Sewing Machine Makers to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, accompanied by twenty followers, carrying twen y swords, one gun, and twenty-five daggers, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday. His Highness has taken up his residence in Peddar Road. He leaves Bombay to-night for Poona.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—Motee Umersey, a grain merchant, carrying on business in Surat Street, has reported to the Police that on Monday he gave his servant Shanker Dwarkadas Rs. 2,000 in currency-notes, with instructions to pay the amount into the firm of Shamji Virji in Duncan Road. On the following day it was ascertained that Shanker had not paid the money to the firm as directed and absconded from Bombay. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Japan per extra s. s. Kinokin Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, the 1st October 1901. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

### THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LD.

The sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon in the registered office of the Company, Church Gate Street, Mr. C. Meyer presiding. The following Directors' report was adopted, and the resolutions in accordance with the recommendations made therein were carried :—

The past season, taken as a whole, may be considered a fairly satisfactory one. The total number of bales pressed during the year is 63,341, against 8,418 in 1899-1900 and 57,360 in 1898-1899. As the Company's Veerangaon Press had of late years not been fully employed it was removed to Julgaum-Jamod, where work was commenced early in the season. The profit and loss account for the year, after deducting the debit balance of Rs. 33,933-4-0 carried forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Rs. 51-145-14-10, from which your Directors have set aside Rs. 10,000 to Depreciation Fund and to which they have transferred Rs. 12,000 from Equalising Dividend Fund, making a total of Rs. 53,145-14-10, which they propose to apportion as follows :—Rs. 50,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, equal to 8 per cent, and Rs. 2,500 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 645-14-19 to to next year's account.

### THE NEW CO., BERAR LD.

The twenty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at 3-30 in Church Gate Street, under the presidency of Mr. C. Meyer. The following Directors' report was adopted and the resolutions embodied therein were carried :—

The cotton crop in the Berars was an exceptionally good one, and largely contributed to the satisfactory results of the season's working. The total number of bales pressed at the Company's factories during the past season is 45,483, against 4,444 in 1899-1900 and 73,587 in 1898-1899. As the Company's Julgaum Presses during recent years have not been fully employed, one of them has been removed to Dondaiche, and will be ready for work at the beginning of the new season. The profit and loss account for the year, after deducting the debit balance of Rs. 17,196-8-5 carried forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Rs. 87,177-0-2, from which your Directors have set aside Rs. 32,000-0-0 to Depreciation Fund, leving a balance of Rs. 65,177-0-2 which they propose to apportion as follows :—Rs. 62,500 in pay. ment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share. equal to 10 per cent, and Rs. 2,500 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 177-0-2 to next year's account.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF COMPETITIONS.

Yesterday morning a competition by score play which was begun on Wednesday morning, was concluded. Prizes were awarded for the three best scratch scores and for the three best handicap scores. Being an eighteen-hole competition it was played in two rounds. There were over thirty entries. Mr. Stansfield made the best scratch score, his total being 94, and Messrs. Aithen and E. F. Nicholson tied with scores of 95 each. On the handicap Messrs. W. Anderson and P. W. Cresswell tied with a net score of 90 e[illegible] Barr being next with 93. The[illegible] chief scores :—

| | 2nd round. | Total. | Net score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | 94 | |
| | 50 | 95 | 90 |
| | 50 | | 18 93 |
| | 48 | 96 | 19 91 |
| | 52 | 99 | |
| | 55 | 100 | |
| | 51 | 103 | |
| | | | 14 95 |
| | | | 14 96 |
| | | | 14 93 |
| | | | 12 101 |
| | | | 14 104 |

## THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

### FINAL DECISION.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton delivered judgment on the issues that were left undecided at the time his lordship delivered his judgment in the suit on the 10th instant, namely, the payment of track rents to the Corporation from the 14th March last, which the Court fixed as the date of the purchase from the Tramway Company, and the question of costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott with Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., represented the Corporation.

Further arguments on the question of track rents and of the costs were heard before his lordship on the 20th instant, when his lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton said : I now proceed to give judgment on the remaining issues :—On the 5th issue I find that on service on the 14th March of the notice which I have held to be effective, the agreement of the 12th March 1873 came to an end. This appears clear from the provisions of clauses 15 and 16 which seem to me to treat the declaration of the intention to purchase as the termination of the agreement. If I am right in holding that the date of purchase was the date on which the Corporation declared their intention to purchase, it appears impossible to contend that the old agreement between the Corporation and the Tramway Company remained in force after that date. The Act, of course, remained in force, but the agreement, though recited in the preamble and set forth in the Schedule did not derive its effect from the provisions of any Section of the Act, but from the fact of its being a contract. In Section 3, the agreement is mentioned as something distinct from the provisions of the Act, and in Section 12 it is referred to in connection with the consideration in respect of which the horses, carriages and vehicles of the grantees were exempted from Municipal taxation. When arguing on this issue on the 20th instant Mr. Kirkpatrick drew attention to the case of Loosemore va. the Tiverton and North Devon Railway (22 ch. D, 19 App. Ca. 480) with a view to showing that the company remained the owners of the Tramway even after the date of notice. This point, however, has been settled so far as I am concerned in my judgment of the 10th instant, but I may remark that the provision of the Land Clauses Act are so different from those of Section 30 of the Bombay Tramway's Act that little help is to be derived from decisions under the former Act. The Notice to Treat provided for in section 18 of the Land Clauses Act is of different effect from the Notice of Intention to purchase in our section 30. Section 75 of the Land Clauses Act provides for a conveyance or in default a duly stamped Deed Poll, having the same effect as a conveyance, but there is no similar provision in Section 30. If my view is correct the delivery of Notice of intention to purchase vests the property in the Corporation without any further conveyance.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

In this country we are all familiar with transfer of property by operation of law under the Land Acquisition Act v. Section 16. I cannot but think that if the Legislature had intended that there should be a conveyance and that the Corporation should bear the heavy cost of stamp duty on a transaction of this magnitude, it would have said so in clear terms Indian Stamp Act, Sec. 29 (c).

THE MAIN QUESTION.

The main question is whether Sec. 18 of the agreement is still binding on the Tramway Company, and this question had better be discussed along with the effect of the agreement arrived at between Mr. Harvey and Mr. Rimington. It was somewhat faintly argued that there was no such agreement at all, but in the face of the terms of the letters, that seems to me an impossible contention. It is true that it was intended to have a formal deed drawn up, but I think I am right in saying that when an agreement is arrived at in correspondence, and a formal instrument is contemplated, the question whether the agreement takes effect at once or is deferred till the execution of the instrument, is one of fact dependent on the intentions of the parties as manifested by their conduct and the terms of their letters. Reference may be made to Lewis v. Brass III Q. B. D. 667. Here nothing could be more formal than the concluding letters from Mr. Harvey and Mr. Rimington of the 13th March. The Tramway Company continued to work the Tramways from the 14th March with the knowledge of the Municipal authorities who subsequently sent them in a bill for track rent. It would appear that at that time the Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that the purchase of the Tramways took effect from the end of the term of 7 years. This is evident from the wording of the notices and the change of phraseology in the notice on the 14th March after the expiration of the term—whereby the Corporation declared their intention to purchase "as at and from the end" of the period of seven years. But there was not unnaturally some uncertainty on the point as will be seen on reading para. 1 of the Municipal Commissioner's letter of the 11th March. It is obvious that the postponement of the agreement consulted on the 13th March till a formal instrument had been prepared, would have entirely defeated its object which was to prevent any break in the regular tramway service.

It was futher suggested that the Municipal Commissioner [illegible] no authority to make the agreement and atte[illegible] was called to section 293 of the Bombay Mu[illegible]pal Act.

NOTHING ILLEGAL IN THE AGREEMENT.

Now I can see nothing illegal in the agreement. The Bombay Tramways Act remains in force. The plaintiffs are the representatives of the grantees and there appears no reason why the Municipal authorities should not enter into a new agreement with them for working the Tramways pending the final conclusion of the proceedings under Section 30. The words in Section 3 "Subject to the said agreement of the 12th March 1873" must mean subject to its provisions so long as it remains in force, and cannot be read as keeping it in force after the purchase of the concern by the Corporation.

In argument it was, I think, doubted whether the Municipal Commissioner had authority from the Corporation to make the agreement of the 13th March. The point was not taken in the written statement, but if it can now be taken in argument I must hold that at a period when the agreement of the 13th March has been in force for more than six months during which time the Tramway Company must have regulated their conduct on the assumption that they were entitled to work the Tramways until payment of the compensation, the Corporation are estopped from questioning the validity of the agreement. If they wanted to question it they ought to have done so at the earliest possible opportunity when they found that the Company were continuing to work the Tramways (Webb v Herne Bay Commissioners, Crook v. Corporation of Seaford, and Goodrich v. Venkamma,) L. R. R. V. Q.B. 342 L. R. VI, ch App. 551, I. L. R. II Ma. 104.)

THE TRACK RENT QUESTION.

Reverting now to the Track Rent question it seems to me that on the expiry of the agreement of 12th March 1873, the provisions of clause 18 ceased to be operative. After the purchase of the Tramways, while the company continued to work them under their new agreement, the liability to pay track rent must depend either on the provisions of the Act or on those of the new agreement. There is, however, nothing in the Act that I can find that obliges them to pay rent. The question then is what is their position under the new agreement. Now on this point I confess I have felt grave doubt. The practice of paying rent under clause 18 had continued for 28 years and it is easy to suppose that the Municipal Commissioner expected it to continue so long as the Tramway Company worked the tramways. But can we say on a fair construction of those letters that Mr. Rimington undertook to pay track rent or wrote in such a manner as to justify the Municipal Commissioner in believing that he undertook to do so? The primary rule of construction attributed to Lord Wensleydale is "that in consi[illegible]ng wills, and indeed statutes, and all written instr[illegible]ents, the grammatical and ordinary sense of the [illegible]s is to be adhered to, unless that would lead to som[illegible]bsurdity or some repugnance or inconsistency with[illegible] rest of the instrument, in which case the gram[illegible]ical and ordinary sense of the words may be [illegible]ified so as to avoid absurdity or inconsistency, but no further." (Caledonian Railway Co., v. North British Railway Co. (VI App. Ca. at p. 131). The same rule was reiterated by Jessel M. R. in Smith v. Lucas (XVIII. Ch. D. 541.) "One must consider the meaning of the words used, not what one may guess to be the intention of the parties." It was suggested that perhaps in this case there was not a "consensus ad idem;" but on this point reference may be made to Preston v. Luck, (XXVII Ch. D 497.) In that case a contract had been effected by letter, and it was held that the fact that the plaintiff had put an erroneous construction on the correspondence and insisted that it included what it did not include, did not prevent there being a contract. In the present case, I have considered whether the use by Mr. Rimington in his letter of the 12th March, of the expression "on the understanding that they (i.e. the Tramway Company) receive and enjoy the income and profits of the Tramway business during such period" meant on a fair construction of the language; having regard to previous practice, that they were to pay the customary track rent by which the profits had previously been reduced. But I do not think the words will bear this construction, taken, though they may be in their narrowest sense against the writer. What I think was meant is that on the basis of the concern having been purchased by the Corporation (which seems to have been the assumption of both parties, though without prejudice on the part of Mr. Rimington, to any of the Company's legal rights (vide letter of 12th March 1901) the Company were to work it for their own benefit, and not account to the Corporation for their receipts as an agent would do.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. Kirkpatrick drew attention to the Law of Landlord and Tenant under which a tenant holding over with the assent of his landlord is assumed to hold at the rent reserved by the lease. How far the assumption would prevail, if the terms of a subsequent agreement between the parties had been reduced to writing, may be questioned. But in any case it does not seem safe to apply to parties occupying the positions towards each other, held by the Tramway Company and the Corporation, the analogy of the Law of Landlord and Tenant which has been formulated by decisions, subject to which the agreements between landlords and tenants are effected. The conclusion then to which I have come though not without great hesitation, is that these letters do not contain an agreement by the Company to pay track rent, and as there is, so far as I can see, no other contract or law now in force binding them to pay track rent they are not under any obligation to do so. I find on the 12th issue in the affirmative. No finding is necessary on the 13th issue.

On the 11th February Mr. Rimmington wrote to the Municipal Commissioner : "I am further to say that should the Municipality decide to purchase the Tramway and serve us with notice to that effect, this Company will do all in its power to aid in determining the amount of the payment." It is fair to point out that the next day he wrote that "In the event of your serving us with notice of your intention to buy the Tramway, we will consider whether such notice is a legal one in terms of the Act and take such course in the matter as we may be advised." The suit was filed on the 18th March. On the 18th Mr. Rimington wrote: "With reference to your letter of the 41th day of March, No. 32,412 of 1900-1901 and to our reply thereto No. P—1 of 52th idem, I have the honour to state that this Company is advised that many important questions of law arise on the construction of the Act 1 of 1874 and otherwise which it will be necessary to have determined before taking any accounts whatever. There are also other questions which arise or may arise in taking the accounts." No accounts have yet been taken.

QUESTION OF DEBENTURE INTEREST.

Now it cannot, I think, be disputed that the question of debenture interest was one on which it was necessary to obtain the decision of the Court, for the sum at stake was so large that whatever may have been the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner and his advisers, they could hardly take on themselves the responsibility of accepting the contention of the Tramway Company. The questions of date of purchase and track rent were of minor importance, and might perhaps have been settled by arbitration or by agreement of the legal advisers of the parties, but it was doubtless more convenient to have them settled by the Court. But if the Company had not taken the ground that the notices of intention to purchase were all ineffectual, all the other questons might have been disposed of under Chapter XXXVIII of the Civil Procedure Code with much less serious delay than has been occasioned by this suit.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SUIT.

The only justification then which, in my opinion, there could be for a suit in the present form was if the Company were right in their contention as to the invalidity of the notices. As, in my opinion, they were wrong, the logical conclusion that must follow on my decision is that the Company must pay to the Corporation the general costs of the suit. They will recover from the Corporation the costs of and incidental to the 5th, 11th and 12th issues on which they have succeeded, and pay to the Corporation the costs of and incidental to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th issues. On the 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th issues it is unnecessary to allow costs to either party. I do not know whether the 2nd and 3rd defendants have incurred any costs, but if so, they must be paid by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs and 1st defendant will severally pay the reserved costs of and incidental to the summonses respectively obtained by them which were dismissed. A decree should now be drawn up embodying the findings on the issues and apportioning costs as above directed. The parties may apply for further directions if required on any points that may arise.

ACTUAL BONA FIDE VALUE.

They should proceed without delay to ascertain the actual bona fide value (exclusive of any compensation for good will premium or compulsory sale or other consideration whatsoever) on the 14th March, 1901, of the Tramways and of the works and materials and of the lands and buildings, and all the property of the grantees in the manner directed by Section 30 of the Act. Refer to the Commissioner to take an account and report as soon as possible the amount equal to twenty-one years purchase calculated on the average profits of the previous three years next preceding the 14th March 1901, 4 per cent per annum on the "bona fide" value mentioned above being first deducted from such profits. Further directions and costs reserved. Liberty to apply.

## THE DADABHOY NOWROJI POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

### PRIZES DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize distribution of the Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary, took place yesterday evening in the Girgaum Prarthana Samaj the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar presiding. The proceedings opened with Marathi songs of welcome and payer. Prof. Wellniker, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution in giving a short account of the last years' work of said the Institution was working fairly well but its financial position was unable to answer most of its pressing needs. He hoped that help would be soon coming from various quarters. A scheme of technical education and a nightschool in connection with the seminary were matters engaging the attention of the Managing Committee.

Mr. S. D. Khote said a new building and a library in connection with the Seminary were being erected at a total cost of nearly Rs. 500. The fund greatly needed to be strengthened. He thanked the friends and helpers of the institution.

Mrs. N. N. Kothare then destributed the prizes.

The chairman in the course of an address said it was the human nature, for the higher class of people to let alone the lower class. But decidedly the result was that without the elevation of the lower class, the higher class could never be improved. He boldly said and challenged any one to contradict the statement that since the British Government was established in India only two bodies had been looking after and elevating the lower classes, of the people. The first and the most important of these bodies was that of the Christian Missionaries. There were many to complain that the missionaries were stealing away the native orphans, but in that, they were reminding the higher classes of natives of their duty to look after the lower classes which duty the Prarthana Samaj had not neglected.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and Mrs. Kothare having been passed the proceedings terminated.

## THE DISTURBANCE AT MAZAGON.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Antone Joseph Godinho and fifty-five other Goanese before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Vellakar, pleader, defended the accused. Martin Falkan, a Goanese, in his evidence said that in February last a League was established by a number of Goanese in Bombay. He was appointed Secretary and received subscriptions from members. On Monday some of the accused came to him and asked him to account for the money he had received, as they wanted to have the League dissolved The witness showed them his books, but they did not seem to have been satisfied. On Wednesday night accused and other Goanese numbering about 150, assembled near the club house of the witness at Mazagon and challenged him and others to come out. As the latter did so, accused and their friends set upon them and belaboured them with sticks. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of other witnesses, convicted 46 of the offenders of being members of an unlawful assembly and fined them Rs. 5 each. Against the rest of the accused, the Magistrate framed the charge of rioting and adjourned the further hearing of the case.

EXPERIMENTS conducted at the Upper Shillong Experimental Farm in Assam up to date appear to show that there is no difficulty in raising fodder crops and preserving fodder for cattle in the winter, when natural grass is very scarce in the Khasi Hills Fodder grasses, especially ripe grass and clover, as also root crops have thriven well ; but the seed-forming crops of Upper India which have been tried (wheat, barley, oats and linseed) have been found liable to fail owing to the fact that the rains in Upper Assam set in about the time of flowering and prevent development of seed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to ensure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climate and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed. A cure will con follow.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

Lieutenant C. C. Murison, I. M. S., has been appointed to be Residency-Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 5th instant.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Jawhar, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on privilege leave.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., on return from leave, acts as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District vice Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kanths, has been permitted to return to duty.

Major G. E. Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, Savantvadi, has been allowed an extension of furlough for one week of the furlough and has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, on return to duty, becomes Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Superintendent of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, has been granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. H. R. Hume, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, on relief, acts as District Superintendent of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. Fenton. Mr. D. G. Ommaney, on relief, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Kairo, vice Mr. W. A. Dubois proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, on relief, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

In modification of a previous order, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., Collector of Nasik, has been allowed furlough for one year with effect from the 6th April last.

Mr. G. Monteath, B. A. (Cantab), I.C.S., on return from leave, becomes Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough upto the 10th January next.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Commander G. S. Hewett, R.I.M., has been appointed Port Officer, Bombay, "pro tem" with effect from the 14th instant, pending relief.

Dr. A. M. Elliot, on relief by Dr. Shaw, is appointed on plague duty in Poona City.

Mr. K. R. Godbole, Executive Engineer, first grade, has been granted furlough, with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. Milsom to the 5th February 1903.

Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, Poona District, on relief by Mr. E. O. Mawson, is transferred to the Sholapur District vice Mr. Godbole.

## THE BOMBAY JAIL DEPARTMENT.

A Government Resolution reviewing the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and the Annual Report on the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1900, together with a statement contrasting the main results of the administration of the Department for the years 1899 and 1900, says :—

This Report again deals with abnormal figures in every detail of jail administration, the disturbing factors being lack of employment, continued scarcity and high prices of food, and also plague ; the Report forms thus in itself a striking commentary on the difficult times through which the Presidency has recently passed.

The accompanying statement contrasts the figures of the Report with those of the previous year.

The overcrowding, previously deplored was aggravated during the year to which this Report refers. Government are satisfied, however, that the evils attaching thereto have been to a considerable extent alleviated by the special measures adopted, such as the provision of temporary accommodation and by transfers. In this connection Government have also certain further remissions of sentences under consideration with respect to the class of criminals whose offences may be attributed to the scarcity prevailing.

A well-considered and comprehensive scheme was drawn up by Mr. Filgate before his retirement for certain permanent extensions to the jail accommodation of this Presidency, such as he, from his long experience of the Department, considered absolutely necessary, and, though no clear conclusion as to ordinary requirements can be based on recent figures the Governor in Council recognizes that provision should be made for a considerable extension of accommodation as soon as funds are available.

The financial aspect of the year can hardly be termed satisfactory. The net cost per head, inclusive of charges for inspection and general superintendence, rose in the year from Rs. 53-15-2 to Rs. 66-15-9. The increase, is, however, easily accounted for by the dieting charges alone, which rose from Rs. 29-7-5 per head to Rs. 42-3-11. This difference is due to the very abnormal prices ruling and Government understand that the measures in this connection adopted in the previous year by Mr. Filgate, which enabled the charges to be to some extent kept down, were not this year feasible. The net cash earning of the convicts fell, notwithstanding the profits derived from the new printing industry at Yeravda, from Rs. 1,04,297 to Rs. 62,622 ; for this full reasons are given in paragraph 39 of the Report. The great decrease in the earnings of the Deccan gang is due to the gang having been kept on unremunerative work at Dhulia, where its presence relieved the pressure in the local jail. The convicts were employed in clearing weeds from the fields of the poorer class of neighbouring, cultivators, cleaning and sinking wells, &c., which, under the severe famine conditions then prevailing, was done free of charge. The gang has since been moved to the Ahmednagar District and is employed on remunerative work at the Visapur tank.

The vital statistics are also naturally much affected by the abnormal condition of the year and show a death-rate, in all classes of Criminal and Civil Jails and also look-ups, of 56·8 per mille as compared with 35·2 in the previous year. The general enfeeblement of the poorer classes of the population due to the prevailing scarcity was specially marked in the terribly high rate of mortality among the under-trial prisoners, which rose from 22·5 to 93·1 per mille. There were 64 deaths from cholera which, together with plague and relapsing fever, is responsible for a death-rate of 9·2 per mille of the daily average jail population of Distrtict and Central Jails. The increased number of cases of anæmia, debility and kindred diseases must be attributed to the weakly condition of the newly admitted prisoners.

The Jail Superintendents and their establishments have passed through another year of much difficulty and extra work, and Government are pleased to acknowledge their appreciation of the services rendered. The charge of the Department throughout the year under report was with Mr. Filgate, whose excellent services have already been acknowledged by Government.

This Report should have reached the Bombay Government by the 1st May and the Government of India by the 1st June. The Report is dated 2nd July, and was received on the 13th idem. Mr. Alexander has given an account of the circumstances which led to it being so long overdue, and his explanation is a complete justification as far as he and his office are concerned. But though the fact that Taluka lock-ups were for the first time included in the list of Subsidiary Jails doubtless presented some difficulties to the Magistrates charged with the duty of submitting the necessary figures, it is not an adequate excuse for the very great delay which occurred in some Districts. The exceptional strain of work caused by famine operations may be admitted on this occasion as a defence against a charge of remissness but the Governor in Council trusts that he may not again have to take notice of similar unpunctuality. Mr. Alexander is to be congratulated upon the result of his endeavours to shorten the annual Report without omitting any matter of administrative interest that should find a place in it.

## THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to a representation sent from the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association to the Chief Secretary in London, a similar letter to the one sent to the Honorary Secretary, Southern India Branch, and published in your issue of this date, was received here by last Mail.

GEORGE LUND,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Sept 25.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hermod, 823 tons, Captain K F Olsen, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 16th September, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain E E Robinson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr P Kershasjee, Mr F D Mehta, and 19 deck.

## ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Putiala s | Phillips | Calcutta, Sept 16 |
| | Simla s | Whitehead | Persian Gulf |

## DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Massilia s | Montford | Marseilles |
| | Pemba s | Martyr | Persian Gulf |
| | Ula s | Collins | Calcutta |
| | Yarra s | Negre | Marseilles |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Rajpootana, Robinson, for Calcutta,
„ Hermod, Olsen, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Egypt, for London, &c.

## DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5,000 cwt bonemeal, M Jamal ; 600 cwt buffalo horns, Hassam Alloo Mahomed ; 3,000 bonemeal and 1,0.0 cwt cow hoofs, R Kaderbhoys

FOR ANTWERP.

Bombay s—8,000 cwt rapeseed, Nanee Khairaz and Co ; 75 cwt myrabollams, R Heerjee ; 877 cwt mustardseed, P Jairam,

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—70 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schwer and Co 2,027 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—1,607 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co: 1,200 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR KOBE.

Kinshin Maru s—20 bales, cotton, F Fischer and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—300 bales twist, A B J Abraham ; 200 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 62 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—793 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 268 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 3,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th September.

1. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, to-day, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. No Putties, Field Service Cap, or Mess Kit.
2. Members requiring extra tickets can obtain them from the Fort Head-quarters. It will be necessary to present tickets at door.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following programme will complete the monsoon season on the Colaba Range :—

Saturday afternoon 28th September—19th and 20th Competitions. Distances 700 and 800 yards. Saturday afternoon 5th October—21st and 22nd Competitions. Distances 500 and 300 yards. Saturday afternoon, 12th October—The Webb Cup. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Saturday afternoon, 19th October—2nd Special Match as follows, viz :—

Targets—Head and Shoulders. Distances—Unknown. Position—Prone for all shots. No. of Shots—Five. Value of hits 4, 3, 2.

The five shots will be first from four different distances Small flags or stakes will be placed where each shot is to be fired from. Competitor will be formed up at Flag No. 1. On the word "Commence" they will fire one shot, 10 seconds being allowed. A whistle will then blow on which the competitors will rise, double to Flag No. 2 and fire one shot, and so on, for No. 3. On arriving at Flag No. 4 two shots will be fired after which the competitors will retire (without whistle) at the double to position on Flag No. 1.

Time for the shots & co, are for the 1st shot from the word commence ..... Whistle will blow 10 seconds.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Doubling to 2nd Flag, firing 2nd shot | 25 | „ |
| „ 3rd „ | 25 | „ |
| „ 4th „ 4th and 5th shot and returning to Flag No. 1 | 55 | „ |
| | 1 minute 55 seconds | „ |

Points to be deducted for overtime,
Prizes as in 1st Special Match.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander M S Mrs | Florica M S Miss |

# PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS.
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the latest Models.
Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 BUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.
SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.
If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.
The result will astonish yourself and your friends.
The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.
REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.
T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL TELEPHONE No. 980.

GRAND DRAWING OF
"DIAMOND JUBILEE"
Prizes, Rs. 5,000.

THIS interesting event took place on SATURDAY evening, the 14th instant, under the Art Union Principle, at Messrs. ARDESHER & Co.'s rooms, No. 178, Dharamtalla Street, at which our representative was present, and to judge by the thoroughly representative character of the large gathering, which assembled to witness the Drawing, it was abundantly clear that the proceedings had the full appreciation of the public.

On the evening previous our representative had witnessed the examination, or check, by a Committee (formed from among the purchasers of the articles advertised by the enterprising firm) of the wads corresponding to the number of the Tickets sold, which were afterwards, placed in a wooden box locked and sealed with the private seal of one of the members of the Committee and the Key entrusted to the care of another gentleman.

On the night of the Drawing the box was opened and the seals broken in full view of the entire assemblage, and the wads numbering about 6,500, were placed in a revolving Barrel, the prize wads being similarly bestowed in another Barrel.

Such of the Ticket-holders, who may have been doubtful as to the possibility of their Tickets not being in the Barrel, were invited by Mr. Ardesher to write their own numbers on blank wads (ready to hand) and to place them in the Barrel with their own hands, with the proviso that they would be allowed only one chance per Ticket, i. e., in the event of the original and duplicate both drawing prizes, only one prize, the first drawn, would be allotted to the holder concerned. There was, however, no response to this invitation, and the Drawings blithely proceeded from the two Barrels, one containing (as above shown) wads with printed numbers, and the other being the custodian of the 523 wads representing the allotted prizes. The two Gentlemen Drawers, (Volunteers from among the audience) were relieved by fresh couples at short intervals thereby affording complete satisfaction to one and all present on the occassion as to the fairness which characterised the entire proceedings.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000, Ticket No. 782, was won by Babu Tulsi Dass Dey, of No 44-46 Simla Street, Calcutta, and the second one Rs. 500, Ticket No. 5355, was drawn by Miss Dosabai Ardesher Baruchs, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, the remaining 521 prizes being absorbed by as many people scattered throughout the Peninsula.—"Evening News" Calcutta, 16th Sept., 1901.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.


## THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Kharif crops are withering in some districts.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Look like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants in flower with pods.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing, but more rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton prospects much improved. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing begun, where field operations were interrupted for want of rain. Cotton plants are flourishing, where already sown. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, but especially in the north, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ahmedabad and Bombay, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of normal over the greater part of Gujarat and at Ajmere, Khandwa, Malegaon and Ahmednagar and the minimum 8° in defect at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the sky is cloudy to overcast in the Peninsula, Central India, the North-West Provinces and at Bhavnagar.

There has been no rain in any district except in Malabar and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Trichinopoly had 1·46 and Cuddapah 1·12 and Coimbatore, Madras, Negapatam, Bangalore, Cochin, Colombo and Calicut light to moderate showers.

Pressure is about normal or in slight defect in the extreme south and over the country lying to the north of Latitude 24°, and in moderate excess elsewhere. There is no monsoon on the whole of the West Coast and local showers companied by thunder and lightning are likely in Malabar and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay is suspicious and slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 11 | 29 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 9 | 2 | 21 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 21 | 6 | 40 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 39 | 26 | 133 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 98,534 | 83,743 | |
| Same date last year | 25 | 15 | 151 |

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th September 1901, on 1,644·39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,60,000 | 1,88,000 | 7,000 | 3,55,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 97 | 115 | 4 | 216 |
| For previous 9 weeks of half-year | 10,44,050 | 2,63,546 | 53,359 | 36,60,955 |
| Total for 10 weeks | 12,04,050 | 27,51,546 | 60,359 | 40,15,955 |
| Comparison— | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,13,047 | 1,94,805 | 2,550 | 3,07,202 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 67 | 118 | 2 | 187 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 11,28,395 | 29,62,059 | 51,000 | 41,11,451 |
| Increase for the week | | | Rs. | 47,798 |
| Decrease to date | | | | 1,25,499 |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BOOTH—CHAPPELL—September 25, at Bombay, Thomas Booth, Engine Driver, G I P Railway, to Clara Matilda, daughter of Mr John Chappell, Engine Driver, G I P Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULVANY—September 20, at Murree, the wife of Captain John Mulvany, I M S, 6th Punjab Infantry, P F F, of a son.

ORR—September 21, at Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain W H Orr, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERRY—GOODALL—September 17, at Raipur, C P, by the Rev A E Pracknell, Chaplain of Raipur, Alfred Eugene Berry, Captain, Indian Medical Service, to Gladys Marguerite, youngest daughter of the late Robert Donald Goodall.

CRAWFORD—WERNICKE—September 18, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev Graham Sandberg, Chaplain, Captain James Muir Crawford, I M S, to Winefred Edith, elder daughter of F J Wernicke, Esq, of Orchid Lee.

DEATHS.

MANSON—September 23, at Agra, of dysentery, Mary Sophia Manson, widow of Major Walter Manson, Bombay Engineers.

MULLALY—September 21, at Cawnpore, John Castle Mullaly, Solicitor and Notary Public, aged 57 years.

WRACK—September 9, at St George's High School, Agra, of cholera, Cecilia Ellen (Nellie) Wrack.


KEMP'S LIST.
A HOT WEATHER TONIC
"FERRO-VINA" our new nutritive Tonic Wine, which contains Iron in a natural form, will be found invaluable in the hot weather. It is highly recommended for LANGUOR, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SALLOW COMPLEXION, and LOSS OF APPETITE, and may be taken as a long drink with Lemonade, &c., its pleasant taste making it very acceptable and refreshing.
Re. 1-8 per bottle; Rs. 15 doz.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.


## LORD KITCHENER MAKES GOOD HIS WORD.

As promised in Lord Kitchener's proclamation the Boer leaders captured since the 15th instant have been sentenced to perpetual banishment. These are said to be ten in number, but who the ten may be, we are not told. Presumably Koch and Paul Botha are among them and Mr. Kruger's son might have been, but that he was fortunate enough to be caught three days before the expiration of the notified time. It was stated the other day that the effect of Lord Kitchener's August proclamation had not been to cause surrender on so large a scale as might have been anticipated. We have treated the Boers with such consideration that they did not believe the Commander-in-Chief would put his threat into execution. He gave them ample warning—fully five weeks' notice—and it cannot be objected that the proclamation was not sufficiently explicit. The word "leader" as employed in the notice is remarkably comprehensive, and lest it should be understood that a leader was only a commandant-general or ex-state-minister, it was most carefully explained. "All commandants, field cornets, and leaders of armed bands," ran the proclamation, "being burghers of the late Republics still engaged in resisting His Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal or in any other portion of His Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and the late South African Republic shall, unless they surrender before the 15th of September next, be permanently banished from South Africa. The costs of the maintenance of families of all burghers in the field who shall not have surrendered by the 15th September, shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property movable and immovable in the two Colonies." There can be no room for misunderstanding there. Every officer in command of a body of guerillas is a leader and the tale of exiles will not stop at ten. The issue of this proclamation had been deferred too long. It should have followed within three months of the conciliatory notification which Lord Roberts issued in October last, and wherein he intimated that those who voluntarily surrendered would not be exiled. In cases where leaders wished to surrender the question was to be referred to Headquarters. Burghers were informed that when their leaders submitted and all cannon were surrendered peace would be declared, and prisoners of war be allowed to return home. Exception was made in the case of those responsible for the war, of those who were proved to have fought contrary to the rules of war of foreigners, prominent political and military personages and those who had broken their oath of allegiance. From that to Lord Kitchener's proclamation was a long step. But it was similar to that over which the United States did not hesitate in the case of the Philippines, and which would have cost any other country so much deliberation as it did us.

It cannot be denied that the measures appear mild, but the Boers' love of his farm-stead is so great that the punishment to him will be much greater than appears at first sight. The banishment of the first batch will again provoke discussion in the foreign press and if pro-Boer and anti-British agitation can induce the Court of Arbitration to move the Powers it will be now. The issue of the proclamation threw a bone for rabid critics to gnaw, the Dutch journals especially expressing the hope that public opinion would compel the European Governments to protest against measures which they—the journals not the Governments—held to be unequalled in the annals of civilised warfare. One of the French dailies argued that the incapacity of the Boers for regular warfare was inconsistent with the necessity for these exceptional measures. As to banishing the officers, it was reminded of children being told to catch birds by putting salt on their tails. English measures, moreover, had hitherto failed to realise expectations, and the "Temps" doubted the success of the new one. The "Debats" in like manner maintained that the proclamation itself proved that the country not was conquered, and it did not think the Boer officers would be coerced by fear of banishment into submission, for they had no desire to live under British rule. It thought England should have hesitated to create such a precedent for other Powers to follow and aggravate the example, and she, herself, might have to suffer elsewhere for this new principle. However, the bulk of the respectable journals admitted the necessity of some radical measure on the part of Great Britain in order to put an end to a situation which was becoming intolerable. The necessity for hitting hard could no longer be ignored and our cousins across the water comparing our difficulties with those they had experienced in the Philippine, urged that the conditions warranted death rather than banishment, while they lauded the proclamation as being quite consistent with the moderation which has characterised the conduct of the campaign.

It must be remembered that the men now at war are no longer in a state of military organisation, that they are damaging the railway and telegraph lines in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony as well as in the older British Colonies, and the country being in a state of disturbance, its agricultural and industrial development is at a standstill. The shortness of provisions at Bloemfontain may be traced to the same cause. The declared object of the new proclamation is "to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflicting ruin upon the great majority of the inhabitants who are anxious to live in peace and to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families." That being so we can afford to ignore the blatant diatribes of the foreign press. With the delegates at the Hague and the pro-Boer agitators in England they have encouraged the misguided men still in arms to persist in their resistance and had led them to clear to the fatuous hope of extraneous intervention. They have led them to believe that not only will the Powers intercede, but that meantime privateers will bring them arms and ammunition and supplies. Neither the British Government nor Lord Kitchener have allowed themselves to be intimidated. When it is appreciated that the batch of ten do not go to a pleasant British settlement merely as prisoners of war, but as exiles for life to whatsoever place the Government may elect, the wisdom of laying down arms at once will commend itself, though too late. More than enough justification for the new measures is to be found even in the occurrences of the past month. The incident at Waterval would warrant the adoption of the American idea. The train was not held up for the purpose of gaining supplies, but for loot and murder. As Dr. Busch, in a letter to the *Times* to hand last mail, reminded the public Bismarck drew up rules dealing with the very subject. The railway, he said, "does not convey merely soldiers, arms, ammunition and other war material, against which it may be allowable to use violent measures; it also conveys great numbers of wounded, doctors, hospital attendants, and other perfectly harmless persons. Is a peasant or a *franc-tireur* to be allowed to endanger hundreds of those lives by removing a rail or laying a stone on the line?" Von der Tann, the Bavarian General, threatened death without mercy to all who injured the line, and called on the mayors of the communes to protect it under a penality of a heavy fine: and we are not surprised to find ordinarily moderate journals urging that those implicated in train wrecking, should, on the instant, be shot down to the last man without mercy and without quarter.

SHIPPING AND SUBSIDIES.

THE Shipping Subsidy Bill, which is likely soon to become law in the United States, is apparently being watched with a great deal of interest by British ship owners. A Select Committee of the House of Commons is at present inquiring into the operation of subsidies in regard to European competition with British commerce, and it appears that certain English owners have been faced with the alternatives of sacrificing a large amount of their carrying trade or of placing their vessels under foreign flags. Some of them are likely to be placed in a similar position by the passing of the American Bill and we are told that certain owners interested in the American trade have already made arrangements to have their ships, built and manned in England, registered under the United States flag. That will be one way by which America will be assisted in her aim to build up a large mercantile marine, while British owners are not to be blamed for taking steps to retain the trade now in their hands. Mr. James Knott the managing owner of a number of steamships, who gave evidence before the Subsidy Committee on behalf of the North of England's Steamship Owners' Association, showed how British companies suffered in competition with foreign companies assisted by bounties. Vessels flying the Italian flag and trading from Italian ports to New York and the River Plate receive bounties amounting in the first instance to £500 per voyage and in the second instance to £969. German ship owners to obtain this advantage have not hesitated to place their vessels under the Italian flag and in some instances have set about obtaining the additional bounty paid on vessels built in Italy. The French subsidies and the bounties given by Austria have interfered considerably with trade formerly held by British ships and a law passed by the Brazilian Government has had a most serious effect on a coasting trade in which English owned vessels used to make handsome profits. All Governments but the British, are doing everything possible to foster the commerce of their own countries. Taking the whole of our mercantile marine into account our competitors have a tremendous amount of lee-way to make up in order to approach us as carriers; but if by bounties and subsidies they are able to beat us in particular directions we are driven to consider whether a retaliatory policy should not be adopted. At present the ship owners are left to decide their course by their individual interests, before which every other consideration has to give way. But when America in the fulfilment of her maritime ambition handicaps British vessels by large gratuities to vessels on the American register engaged in foreign commerce, and imposes restrictions for her own benefit on her coast trade, we shall have to decide whether subsidies should not be met by subsidies. It is proposed to spend up to nine millions of dollars a year in gratuities to American registered vessels employed in foreign trade, and with that assistance, coupled with the advantage which the Nicaragua Canal is expected to give them, American vessels will in a few years be able to compete with British ships to a serious extent.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMANY.

GERMANY has become the land of syndicates, but all the world knows that industrial Germany has experienced a severe check, and that it was in Germany that the effects of the now universal "set back" to trade, following the recent period of inflation, was first severely felt. Mr. Consul-General Francis Oppenheimer in a very careful summary of the economic condition of Germany reviews the situation with a conciseness and depth of knowledge that deserves the closest attention of those who have the commercial prosperity of Germany at heart. Since 1894 the country had experienced an uninterrupted advance. The change came in 1899 and in 1900 prices for manufactured goods became exceptional, whereas iron and coal attained positions which from the manufacturing industries' point of view were unjustifiable. Two reasons seemed to justify the opinion that prosperous times would continue. Firstly, the extraordinary increase of the number of industrial enterprises, which meant fresh work for many great and small industries; and secondly, the formation of numerous syndicates. Though some of the giant trusts of the United States may enjoy greater power than single trusts in Germany, there can be no doubt that syndicates in Germany are more numerous than elsewhere. Members of the syndicates undertake to strike out of their list of customers all those firms which purchase similar goods from outside firms or from foreigners. Thus all those who do not draw their total supply from members of the syndicate find themselves boycotted. To give a few instances of this system of boycotting, the "wire rod" "Walzdraht" syndicate refuses to supply all those manufacturers of wire tacks "Drahtstift" who are not members of the wire tacks syndicate; the palm oil syndicate refuses to supply the manufacturers of soap who do not submit to the prices of the soap ring and so on. In March 1900 the set-back commenced. Efforts were made to believe it was but a passing cloud, but it is now clear with the set back lasting beyond 1900 that it has come to stay. On the other hand, there are good grounds for believing that, should no unexpected political event disturb the horizon, the present state of things will not terminate in a crisis. The first months of 1900, Mr. Oppenheimer thinks, will show for some time to come the high water mark of German prosperity.

UNFORTUNATE GUJARAT.

IT seems to be beyond doubt that Gujarat is to experience another failure of crops, though happily not to the extent of its recent trials. The latest season reports show that in Ahmedabad the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Broach more rain is very urgently wanted. In Ahmedabad, the standing crops are withering, late sown crops are perishing in Kaira, rice being here and in the Panch Mahals especially in a bad way. In Broach though more moisture is required generally, the standing cotton crop is reported to be in good condition. Jawari, cotton and other crops are suffering in several talukas in Surat for want of rain and in the talukas where these crops are in good condition more moisture is needed. In Rajkot and Baroda the same need is felt and in Sind also the crops are likely to be seriously affected by drought. The conditions in the rest of the Presidency, however, are still generally favourable, though more rain would be beneficial in Thana, Khandesh and in parts of Nasik and Satara. Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar have greatly benefited by recent downpours. The reaping of early crops is in progress in many districts and rabi sowings and preparations are in hand.

THE FRONTIER RAIDS.

A BAND of Mahsud raiders under Shaikh Amardin raided Attarshah Singh's village in the Bannu district last Sunday, killing Attar Shah Singh and six others. A pursuit party succeeded in killing three of the Mahsuds amongst whom was Shaikh Amardin. This raid is noticeable on account of the fact that Shaikh Amardin was one of the principal followers of the Mulla Powindah, who has of late inclined to the side of order and been at least professedly using his influence to get the fine paid up. These constant raids will doubt necessitat arrangements in c the blocka ing force for t tribal mar of autumn men to de higher ra effectuall

THE Ch yesterday London C poaching the Dira past hal free of i

AT t Justice points lordshi Bomba Corpor tracke 14th of t qnes that iast tio the wa me ser ship last of the date of the in the first and then might b gham. Regarding referred to the correspo Mr. Ramington, the M pany, and Mr. Harvey, t and said that in referece question of costs, he would ments. Accordingly, on th heard further arguments oc took time to consider his decis that decision yesterday, his l after the notice of 14th Mar 1873 came to an end, and the became vested in the Corporation track rents was decided in favour o as there was nothing in the Act that the company, to pay track rent after the Company was directed to bear the gene suits and recover from the Corporation issues on which it had succeeded. On som issues no order as to costs was made. Th was to go to the Commissioner to ascert amount of the purchase-money.

The s. s. Bengal with Indian mail arri Hongkong on Thursday, 26th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta left Suez for Bombay, on the evening of th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia wit homeward mails of the 21st instant arrived at at 6 a. m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular the outward mails of the 20th instant left at 3 a.m. yesterday.

## A FRENCHMAN'S CRITICISM.

WE have had, during the last two years, a great deal of criticism from the Continent, and have (most of us at least) catalogued it roughly under two heads: Anglophobe, bitter, unreasoning, and Anglophile, the perfection of sound judgment. But we have been uncomfortably conscious that among reasoning men also there are many in Europe who condemn our war policy; and because we are very sure of our own sincerity and know how little we wished for this war, how gladly we would have avoided it, It has been a good deal of a puzzle to understand the process by which thoughtful and unbiassed foreigners could draw from the arguments which convinced us such diametrically opposite conclusions.

This puzzle M. Chevrillon's book, "Etudes Anglaises," by Andre Chevrillon (Paris Hachett et Cie.) helps us to solve. That, be it understood, is not its only claim to attention, for from beginning to end it is a singularly interesting appreciation of English ideals. The author has set himself to interpret them as sympathetically as possible; his admiration of most of them is patent on every page. His description of a service in Magdalen College Chapel is wonderfully understanding. Whether he talks of Herkomer or Watts, Tennyson or Shelley or Kipling, his comment is always illuminative. Take, for instance, his discussion of symbolism:—

Here we come near to symbolism. It is, indeed, their natural goal. In England, among poets and painters alike. It is in truth spontaneous. It is not as with us an artistic or literary mechanism, a simple transposition of abstract and concrete, needing only a key for its complete understanding. We French have been brought up in the Latin tradition: our thoughts are moulded in a language derived from the classics; we are accustomed to translate them by signs that are practically ciphers, words whose origin we have forgotten, full of life and colour though it was—words made for a strict notation, so that each is exactly coextensive with a single idea, and does not call up in its turn a whole graduated succession of images. Being thus specially equipped for analysis and exact reasoning, we have for the most part, in our attempts to introduce foreign symbolism into France, only succeeded in representing definite ideas by definite figures. But in England dreams and thoughts are blended as are the different parts of a landscape; behind the first meaning, the foreground that we see soonest we discern a second, then a third, then others, becoming ever vaguer and more abstract, that draw our gaze on in illimitable perspective, and broaden towards the infinite and melt at last into mists of undefined emotion.

But our immediate interest centres on the article called "English Opinion and the Transvaal War." The earlier part of the book is clear proof that M. Chevrillon wants to understand us, tries to get at the English point of view, will put himself as much as possible in our place. If any foreigner could be convinced of our good faith and our just claims, here, one thinks, is the man. Yet he is not; and one would be dissatisfied were it not that he shows so clearly that what hinders is not any flaw in your argument or the weight of arguments we have overlooked, but sheer irremediable incompatibility of our two nations' mental attitudes.

He tries very hard to understand us, and to interpret us for his own people. He says, for instance:—

We in France did not understand the Queen's gift of chocolate-boxes to the soldiers; we thought it childish. But to each soldier it was a pledge the Queen's special care for him. Getting his bo be imagined that she had thought of him pers that she was treating him as a member of her bold, a friend, a child of her great fami English family which eats plum pudding, a mas, and was anxious that the brothers down South should not spend last Christm their traditional pudding all afire.

Or again:—

It is not seeing young men in khaki how many regiments Lord Roberts me despair of the Boer cause. undisturbed, unhurried life of E I see man after man stamped wit the nation, moulded by the sa ideas, the race heritage; ready questions in the same way, point all in the same direction, great currents of sympathy here than elsewhere, but last

He states our case for us scious hypocrisy, and of of mere force:—

I cannot do proper jus ousness, their patience, I say, their care not to same time not to hide well considered.

And so he comes to

Their contention t tics. One must jud England and the exact reasoning a sions sentiment is point, as we shoul ed; for one gain tion of sentiment

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### BANISHMENT FOR BOER LEADERS.

### BLOEMFONTEIN SHORT OF FOOD.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BOERS.

### STATEMENT OF BOER OFFICIALS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The sentence of permanent banishment has been promulgated at Pretoria on ten Boer leaders captured since the 15th instant.

The food supplies at Bloemfontein are running short.

Detachments of the Town-Guards at Capetown have gone on active service.

It is believed they go to Ceres and Worcester.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The "Daily Chronicle" in a telegram from Washington, says that President Roosevelt has determined to maintain absolute neutrality in the Boer War and will refuse to receive any Boer Mission officially.

The Boer officials on the Continent declare that the Cape rebels number 15,000 and that Botha's force numbers 5,000.

## THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

The King and Queen have arrived in London.

## PLAGUE AT NAPLES.

Twelve cases of plague have taken place among the dockers at Naples.

## BRITISH EXPLORATIONS IN CHINA.

The British Intelligence Department is preparing to send other expeditions, similar to Major Manifold's to other parts of China.

The Campaign of 1900 showed that the British information was inferior to the Russian and Japanese.

## PRINCE CHUN ORDERED HOME.

Chun embarks for China at Genoa on the and goes direct home in obedience to Peking.

## DON BLOOD RETURNS TO INDIA.

n Blood is visiting Ladysmith an on the 28th instant on his

## IN LONDON.

small-pox has occurred e under treatment.

## WAR IN ENGLAND

siting Lord Roberts

## CHINA.

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be worn of the he serge r by the the same quadren-

ichards, ta Lieu- land. Rifles,

H. 26. arris et- the nd ay le- rs ic utes period al. It a brilliant nd back and happening the to right which made the best contested replayed again.

EGRAMS.)

OVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 25.

eamer Rewa left here (Cal- evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

ner Clan Macleod arrived here as and Calcutta, this morning.

loyd's s.s. China, from Japan, left alcutta on the afternoon of the 26th

Rubattino Co.'s steamer D. Baldinno Aden and Bombay on the 23rd instant. ame Company's steamer Biragno, left Bombay on the same day.

MMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

e steady.

Bhownuggur ..... 3 17-32

Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Consols ..... 93 13-16

er cent. Rentes ..... 101

per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 108

per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 64 3-8

ar Silver ..... 26 7-8

J. Hooper, on return from leave towards the next month, will take up the Allahabad missionership from Mr. H. Z. Darrah, who is home on furlough "via" Abyssinia, Lake dolph, Lado and Khartoum.

## DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### SOUTH STAFFORDS BEAT NORTH STAFFORDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

In the Durand Tournament the North and South Staffords to-day met for the third time, the Southerners winning after a hard fought match by one goal scored in the first half by Scott, to nothing. The game was very even throughout.

## CROP RETURNS.

To-day's crop returns show that the recent rain has been most beneficial both in the North-West Provinces and Central Provinces. Prices, however, are rising in Gujarat, Punjab, and parts of the Madras Presidency and pasture is getting scanty in parts of the Deccan, Nellore and Tinnevelly. The numbers under famine relief have fallen by another fourteen thousand in the Bombay Presidency, but has risen slightly in Madras and Baroda. Cholera has appeared in the Bombay Deccan and the physical condition of the people is reported to be unsatisfactory in parts of Ahmednagar.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Lieutenant Robinson, of the 17th Madras Infantry died at Bangalore yesterday of enteric fever.

Lieutenant Pilkington, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, has applied to resign his commission.

Major Watson, 2nd Central India Horse, has arrived at Calcutta from China.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Major Campbell, 1st Central India Horse, and Captains Dobbs, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Bailey, 4th Bombay Infantry, Lowther, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, are permitted to return to India; while extensions of leave at Home are granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Barnard, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for three months' each.

ANOTHER large consignment of breeches for the South African Constabulary left Calcutta by the "Umkuzi" on September 5th.

THE five officers and 140 non-commissioned officers and men for the new company of Royal Garrison Artillery for India will be despatched next trooping season.

No steps have been taken locally towards making Multan the head of a new division consequent upon the creation of the new frontier Province.

The special allotment of Rs. 18,200 for the provision of targets for all branches of the regular Artillery in India will, in future, be left entirely to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commanding R. E., Quetta District, is granted the full powers of a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department for the control of Civil Works in Baluchistan.

It has been decided to utilise any stores returned from China by issue to the troops in India, as far as possible, the balance to be disposed of to the best advantage of the Imperial Government.

With a view to improve the position of members of the Indian Army Nursing Service, lady nurses are to receive a special uniform allowance of Rs. 60 per annum, and will also be provided with certain medical comforts when necessary.

ONE of the subjects to which the recently appointed Inspectors of the Supply and Transport Corps for the several Commands are expected to apply their attention, is the possibility of purchasing grain direct from cultivators and large dealers without the intervention of "middlemen."

ON further consideration of the question, the Government of India have decided to delegate to the Director-General, Military Works, power to accept contracts for (1) all sanctioned works not costing more than Rs. 50,000, and (2) all sanctioned works costing more than this, of which the Government of India have already authorised him to sanction the detailed estimates.

A new draft regulation under the Explosives Act, published in the "Gazette of India," proposes to give power to Inspectors of Explosives to seize summarily and, if necessary, to destroy explosives in cases where the rules under the Explosive Act have been contravened; provided that this extreme measure shall not be ta ithout the previous ction of the e, unless the matter rs serious public

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### FRANCE AND TURKEY.

### THE TSAR'S TOUR.

### M. CONSTANS AND THE INTERVIEWER.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

ATTENTION is divided between the questions at issue between France and the Porte and the approaching visit of the Tsar Nicholas. A Semi-Official Note, issued on Wednesday, states that three ironclads of the Reserve Squadron at Toulon are under orders to mobilise in view of the naval demonstration the French Government has decided upon in order to bring the Sultan to terms. It is understood that these ships will land troops in several islands of the Sporades group, which will remain occupied by France until all the French demands have been granted unconditionally. It seems impossible that the Sultan, in presence of this threat of another dismemberment of the tottering Ottoman Empire, will be mad enough to still hold out. The French Government will not for one moment entertain the idea of mediation by Germany or any other Power, its position being that there is nothing to mediate upon, an arrangement having been arrived at which was signed and settled by the two Governments and received Imperial sanction. The Government cannot admit that any foreign Power could release the Sultan from his promise. Another communicated note points out that the Sultan's first promise to M. Constans was given the day after the news that a French squadron was about to leave for Turkish waters. The squadron, however, did not go beyond the Golfe de Jouan, and the Sultan became dilatory. A few days later it returned to Toulon. As soon as this news was telegraphed to Constantinople Abdul Hamid came back upon his promise. The note points out that as these coincidences show the Sultan understands but one argument—force—and expresses the hope that even now he will see that France is in earnest and will give way.

The Sultan is already vacillating, and it cannot be denied that he is choosing his ground skilfully. According to despatches from Constantinople he has cancelled several privileges and immunities of Roman Catholic Monastic Orders settled in his Empire. These Orders are mostly French, and even Catholic monks of other nationalities are under French protection. The French are very proud of their protectorate over Roman Catholics in the East, and probably over-rate the value of this privilege, which dates from the days of Louis XIV, when France was the first Power of Christendom. The suppression of this privilege would be a blessing in disguise to France. But French statesmen cannot understand this. Even Gambetta thought France could be anti-clerical at home and clerical in Turkey. Under an Irade just issued by the Sultan, the Monastic Orders at Beyrout, all French, will no longer be exempted from the land tax of five per cent. The monks of Jerusalem lose the privilege of importing goods for their own use free of duty, and they will be charged five per cent. on everything they import. Lastly, and this will be the unkindest hit, monks will no longer be allowed to open schools without leave, and there seems to be no prospect that this permission, if applied for, will be granted. The humour of this Irade is that it is a close copy of the recent French legislation against monks in France. How can the French Government, with any consistency, protest against this highest form of flattery? Protest it probably will, though, at any rate, against the first paragraphs of the Irade. It will probably take its stand on the treaty of June 5, 1673, which recites that French monks at Jerusalem shall not be liable to taxation. This stipulation is renewed in the treaty of 1740. Lastly, the treaty of 1868 confirms these immunities. This is all well and good for Jerusalem, and, perhaps, for the Holy Land, but one does not find a word in those treaties about Beyrout and other places in the Empire. Yet what an outcry will be raised by French clericals against the "Godless Waldeck-Rousseau Government" if it fails to protect the French monks, even when they have legally no case!

Abdul Hamid, like most autocrats, finds the "servant" difficulty a more perplexing one than any English householder. His 'servants' are his Ministers and Ambassadors, and if they all serve him as badly as Munir Bey, who has just been ordered out of France by the French Government, he is to be pitied. The Turkish Minister was at Geneva when M. Constans broke off all relations with the Porte. M. Delcasse sent a polite intimation to him that he had better not return to France. Munir Bey, disregarding this notice came back to Paris, feigning utter ignorance of the difficulties between France and Turkey and had the coolness to call on M. Constans at the Hotel d'Orsay. Asked by an interviewer what was the object of this visit, M. Constans replied in a slang phrase which may be translated thus, "Bah, he simply wanted to pull my leg!" The French Ambassador went on to say that the day after this visit Munir Bey had the effrontery to telegraph to Tewfik Pacha: "Have seen Constans in Delcasse's presence. Everything is being settled." This telegram, was of course, communicated by the Paris telegraph office to the Government and decoded at the Quai d'Orsay. Thus M. Constans was able to speak about it. Munir Bey's statement that he had seen M. Delcasse in Constans' presence (or even alone) was of course a flat falsehood. M. Delcasse, finding that the Turkish Minister would not take a gentle hint sent a letter addressed to his Excellency Munir Bey at the Turkish Embassy (leaving out the title of Minister to the French Republic), inviting him to leave the country.

It is as good as settled that the Tsar is not coming to Paris after all. According to the arrangements now definitely made the President of the Republic will leave Paris on the morning of the 17th for Dunkirk. All the Ministers will accompany him. In the afternoon of the same day M. Loubet will be present at the opening of the new Town Hall at Dunkirk, and in the evening he will dine at the Sub-Prefecture. On the following day President Loubet and the Ministers will embark on board the torpedo boat destroyer Cassini in order to precede the Emperor of Russia. After the landing a luncheon will be given by the President at the Chamber of Commerce in honour of the Russian Imperial guests. The departure for Compiegne will take place immediately afterwards. The Emperor and Empress and the President will dine at the Castle. The Presidents of the two Chambers and all the Ministers with their wives will stay at the Castle. On the morning of the 19th instant the Emperor and Empress, the Chief of the State, and the Ministers will leave Compiegne in order to be present at the final operations of the manœuvres. A luncheon will be given in honour of their Majesties on the field of the operations. The afternoon will be devoted to paying a visit to the town of Rheims, after which the Tzar will return to Compiegne. There will be no official ceremonies on the 20th, and it is probable that the Imperial visitors will confine themselves to visiting the environs of Compiegne. In the evening there will be a State banquet at the Castle, which will be followed by a dramatic performance in the theatre of the Castle. On the morning of the 21st the Tzar and Tzaritsa will leave Compiegne by special train, after being present at the review and the luncheon, which will be given at the conclusion of the military display.

There has been some discussion as to whether the Emperor Nicholas will get the benefit of the Roman Catholic rites at the Rheims Cathedral as from the Catholic point of view His Majesty is a "schesmatic." The difficulty has, however, been overcome by President Loubet having agreed to accompany his Royal guest to the Cathedral. The Cabinet will also join the party. The great bell will sound. Cardinal Langenieux, in red robes, will receive the Emperor and Empress and M. Loubet at the doors, followed by the Chapter and clergy of the Cathedral. The Emperor and Empress, benefiting by M. Loubet's profession of the Roman Catholic faith, will be seated in the chancel, and will have prayers, incense, and everything. The organ will play the Russian Hymn. On the day of the Tzar's arrival at Dunkirk, the Government in Paris will be represented by one member only M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance. All the other Ministers will be at Dunkirk. This will fulfil the law, which is that at least one Cabinet Minister must be always present in Paris.

M. Edmond Rostand has been commissioned by M. Delcasse to write an ode of welcome to the Tzar and Tzaritsa. The young and famous author of Cyrano de Bergerac and L'Aiglon says that although he dislikes working to order, he accepted the Government's order under the exceptional circumstances. M. Rostand will address both the Emperor and Empress, but more particularly the latter. He is meditating over the form of his ode but probably he will fable a muse of Compiegne just as M. Sully Prudhomme in 1896 imagined a "Nymph of Versailles", who gave utterance to his verses. He thinks Madame Daniet will recite his ode, which, of course, will not be made public beforehand.

The Emperor Nicholas has decided that General Sakharoff, the chief of the Russian General Staff, shall be on horseback beside him at the Rheims review. The naval review will be attended by the three admirals, Gervais, Hammann, and Fournier, who are members of the "High Council of the Navy," or, as we should say, "Lords of the Admiralty." The fishwives of Dunkirk will present the Tzaritza, according to an old tradition, with a silver fish. On the last Imperial visit, that of Napoleon the Third and Empress Eugenie in 1869, a deputation of fishwives presented the Empress with a silver fish. She somewhat awkwardly remarked to the spokeswoman that her husband did not often find such fishes in his nets. One of the fishwives, equal to the occasion, called out, "No, my Empress, we never catch a silver fish except when you come here."

Accompanying a minute issued on Tuesday by the Cabinet is a Statement informing us that the Tzar's impending visit was known as early as July and the general arrangements for his reception were outlined at the time. There was no surprise for the Government the other day but only for the public when it learnt from communications made simultaneously in France and Russia that the Emperor Nicholas would fulfil in September the promise made by him in 1896 to revisit France. The negotiations were conducted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the necessary support of the President of the Republic and of the Government. They were kept secret out of respect for the Emperor and Empress, and as soon as a programme was mutually agreed upon the news was made public. The above commentary is intended to set at rest all sorts of mis-statement circulated during the last fortnight for party purposes. It is quite possible and indeed likely that these mis-statements contain a portion of the truth. It should be borne in mind that M. Waldeck-Rousseau was away in Jersey when the news of the forthcoming Imperial visit was given out. It really looked as if the Premier had been kept out of the negotiations and Nationalists jumped to the conclusion that M. Loubet was following in the footsteps of the late President Faure who was never so happy, as when he had a personal policy of his own, and was laying pitfalls for his Ministers. An interview in a paper with President Loubet gave colour to this belief. M. Loubet was reported or perhaps, misreported as having "said that the negotiations for the Tzars visit were his own doing." The Nationalists concluded that M. Loubet was quietly edging out of power M. Waldeck-Rousseaus administration and was coming over bag and baggage to them. The truth seems to be that President Loubet took his share but no more than his share in the negotiations.

Another statement appeared in a paper of quite an opposite tendency, the "Aurore." It was to the effect that M. Waldeck-Rousseau had purposely kept away at Jersey thoughout the negotiations, because he is a far-seeing man, hoping to become President of the Republic; because he knows how little the Russian alliance is worth, and, at the same time, how hopeless it is to open his countrymen's eyes. He remained at Jersey in order, when the day of reckoning comes for the Franco-Russian alliance, to be able to say he had no part or lot in it. In fact he has been setting up an alibi. To-day's minute and commentary reply to all these different statements, and from the close style it is safe to conjecture that M. Waldeck Rousseau was the writer.

## CYCLING AT HOME

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

THE parson cyclist, who, when asked by a policeman for name and address, for riding without a light, quietly turned up the end of his trousers, and showed his name worked on his sock, must have been somewhat of an humorist. At any rate, the idea is a good one, for those who happen at any time to be confronted by a particularly doubting policeman. It is easy enough for anyone so disposed to obtain someone else's visiting card and hand it to the policeman, and no doubt this is one of the reasons that often makes the "limb of the law" so suspicious when taking a name and address. It may be safely relied that when a man shows a name on his socks, it is his own name, and not that of anyone else. It is not stated whether the address was confirmed, but no doubt the method of giving the name set up such confidence that the address was accepted without question.

The value of the racing advertisement is evidently regarded with considerably more favour in France than it is in England. Garin, the recent winner of the Paris to Brest and back race, is at present being used by a firm of cycle makers for a sum of no less than £1,000, for alleged breach of contract. It is affirmed that at the last moment, Garin left his employers, and went over to another firm, who offered him more money. Evidently the importance of the win warrants the firm in bringing an action for the recovery of £1,000. There is many a professional in England who would like to have his services valued at anything like this sum.

It has been asserted on various that occasions when the inner tube of the tyre adhers to the cover, as is very often the case, that the tyre is thereby very much deadened in resilience and consequently slowed in its speed. Theoretically there is a good deal to be said for and against the argument, but in practice it is proved correct. The latest confirmation comes from a well-known press man, who having previously shunned a machine as dead running, happened to take out the tyres and found the inner tube of each wheel, firmly stuck to the outer cover. He caused them to part company, covered both the tube and inside of cover with French chalk, and states that he subsequently found the machine to be at least two miles an hour faster than before. It is difficult to get away from evidence of this kind.

It is the greatest pity that the inclement weather put a stop to the proceedings at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The occasion was a meeting of the Anerley B.C., at which the much talked of team race, in which four members of the Polytechnic C.C. were to meet four other riders representing the United Kingdom, was to have been decided. It was agreed, however, after consultation, that the heavy rain and state of the track militated against a fair race being run, and it was decided to postpone this and another important events. During a brief cessation of the rain a few minor races were run, the chief of which was the quarter-mile scratch event in which A. S. Ingram, of the Polytechnic Club, again proved his superiority over this distance.

Cycle polo, although almost a dead letter in this country has this season been played with fairly satisfactory results in Ireland, although even in that country there has been a decided falling off. A very good match was recently played between County Dublin and County Wicklow, in which County Dublin was successful by nine goals to six. Undoubtedly cycle polo is a good game but for some reason or other it has not "caught on" in this country. There are one or two teams who turn out now and again, but the early promise of the successful and popular development of the game has by, no means, been fulfilled.

The wonderful swim which has just been accomplished by Montague Holbein, when he only just failed by a narrow margin to cross the English Channel, has naturally resulted in one or two interviews with the celebrated ex-long distance cycle rider, and in one of these he stated that the course of training which he went through for the attempt had a very similar ground-work to the course he used to adopt when training for cycle racing. The chief items of his training operations next to swimming, was walking, and this is just what he stated was the case in his training for cycle racing. Holbein is evidently a great believer in pedestrian exercise for making a man fit.

Evidently the change speed gear question is going to be pretty well threshed out by the inventor. The change speed gear is not a new idea, but was buried in just the same way as was the case of the free wheel, which lay dormant many years before people woke up to its value. Of late the two speed gear has steadily forced its way to the front, but further developments are now being made and one man has just perfected a gear which offers no less than six different changes. These changes are all controlled by one lever, but should this lever be by oversight, left down, the changes will automatically take place until the top is reached, when the action will be reversed. The gear will be exhibited at one of the shows and is bound to attract a great deal of attention.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. SHROPSHIRE L. I.

YESTERDAY evening the Bombay Gymkhana team met the Shropshire Light Infantry in the Rugby tournament. The Shropshires had beaten the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in the first round and the Gymkhana, having a by, the paucity of entries made the match last evening a semi-final tie. The game was entirely one sided the Gymkhana team, which is this season a very strong combination piling up the score very heavily against the Military. The Gymkhana started, having the Band Stand goal at their backs and at once invaded. After the first scrimmage the ball was passed out among the three-quarters but the movement was temporarily checked. Hebblethwaite, however, very quickly got hold and after gaining ground passed to Ward who put in a fine run and scored within three minutes from the opening. The kick at goal was not successful. The local team at once resumed the attack and Hebblethwaite getting away from a line out passed well to Ward who was effectively tackled. Bromley got possession from the scrimmage and rushed through, close to the corner before he was stopped. The Shropshires worked back to the twenty-five whence the forwards dribbled into the Gymkhana ground. From near half way a Shropshire man got away with a fine run evading all but Stoke-Reed who tackled him well. Thereafter the civilians invaded again but a series of exchanges ended in play settling at mid field. Next a soldier taking a pass entered the Gymkhana half but the ball was brought back and scrimmaged for off side. The local team renewing the pressure worked up to their opponents' twenty five whence the Shropshires tried hard to get away. Eventually Denning obtaining possession rushed off but Hadaway failing to take a pass Ward sent the ball back with a kick into touch. Dundas travelled away from the line out but his pass was not taken and following close play the Shropshire forwards relieved with a dribble to the centre. Hereabouts Hebblethwaite secured and rushed away finely but being tackled passed forward, thereafter a kick by Furber transferred play into the home half, but a free kick let the Gymkhana in again and Bagnaw rushing through gained some ground before he was collared. From the scrimmage the ball was passed out to Hebblethwaite who gave it to Dundas, the latter handing to Ward who ran in finely between the post. Arnott took the kick and easily converted. Immediately after the resumption a kick from a mark in mid field let the Gymkhana in again and they almost scored once more. A free kick was given to the Shropshires and Arnott catching the ball made a good attempt at a drop from a difficult position. The Gymkhana continued the pressure and Ward made a couple of attempts to get over. Shortly before half time Bromley handed out to Hebblethwaite who ran off speedily and after losing the ball regained it and added another try which Arnott finely converted. At the interval the score was:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2 G. 1 T (13 pts.)
Shropshire L. I. .....Nil.

The play in the second half was a repetition of the first period with the addition that the Gymkhana scored more frequently. They had practically all the play, the Shropshires very rarely having a look in. A free kick directly after the resumption enabled them to invade and further ground was gained by a kick from a mark by Shakespear. Subsequently the ball coming out from the scrum Bromley gave it to Dundas who rushed through and was only pulled down in time. The Shropshires eased the pressure for a brief spell but Hebblethwaite getting away from a line out was only brought down a few yards from the line. From the succeeding pack, Hebblethwaite received the ball from Bromley and passed to Dundas who forcing his way through scored in a good position. Arnott had no difficulty in improving the try. A brief invasion by the Shropshires followed the restart, but play being removed to half way Dundas gained ground with a run supplemented by a kick, progress being checked close to the line. Here a couple of scrimmages were formed and from the second the forwards carried it over and Scott scored in the scramble. Arnott again added the major points. The Gymkhana not yet content came up again with a dribble. The soldiers managed to work it back to midfield and then Ward burst away with a splendid run, evading all opposition and after travelling across the field diagonally from right to left he scored far out. It was a brilliant effort and was loudly applauded. Arnott made a good attempt to convert from a difficult angle. Immediately afterwards the Gymkhana three-quarters started a passing movement and Ward tried to run over but being collared gave to Shakespear who put on another try. Arnott's kick narrowly missed being successful. The Gymkhana kept up the pressure to the finish and finally ran out winners with the score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 4 G. 3 T. (29pts).
Shropshire L I .....Nil.

The teams were:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Full back, R. E. Stokes Rees; three-quarters, C. M. War, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebblethwaite (Captain) and E. L. Bagshawe, half backs, J. Scrymgeour and V. Brearley; forwards, P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, W. K. Bowas J. E. P. White, Captain Castle, M. S. Sidi, T Hewson and A. Pasher.

SHROPSHIRE L. I.—Full back, Pte. Lees; three-quarters, Lce.-Corpl. Jennings, Pte. Denning, Pte. Deloose and Lce.-Corpl. Hathaway; half backs, Pte. Spencer and Lce.-Corpl. Eaves; forwards, Lieut. Bird, Lieut. Farber, Clr.-Sergt. Alford, Sergt. Bugler Gray, Ptes. Buttle, Shaw, Hammond, and Lieut. Murray.

REFEREE.—Capt. Ready, Welsh Regiment.

The final tie will be played to-morrow between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Welsh Regiment, the holders of the Cup. On the form of both teams a good game should be witnessed.

FOR the week ending the 20th instant, the death-rate in Madras was 89 per mille, compared with a mean of 50·5. In the 1st Division the rate was 51·48 and in the 4th Division 112·5.

MR. B. R. HARRINGTON, who is now erecting one of his incinerators for the Madras Municipality, has invented an improved crematorium, for which he has just filed an application in the Patent Office in Calcutta.

MAJOR MANNERS SMITH, Political Agent in Gilgit, is coming down to India before the passes are closed by snow with a view of taking furlough in the spring. Major Stewart, Officiating Resident at Baroda, will succeed him.

IT is understood that the estimate of the cost of transferring the head-quarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie for the summer months works out to about fifteen lakhs of rupees.

WITH regard to the Waziri trouble, writes the "Pioneer" it should be noted that the Mahsuds have of late been showing most activity south of the Gomal in a quarter far removed from their own country. Their successful raid on the Kasamir Kar post, the attack upon a party of native clerks and the shooting of two Zhob Levy sowars, all go to show that the tribesmen have had bands out well to the south. The fact seems to be that the cordon on the Tochi side and along the Derajat border is so close a one that raiders do not care to move in these directions. In the wild country of the Gomal they can readily cross the line by night and lie up in nullahs until an opportunity offers for the doing of further mischief. The report sent in that several parties are on the move between the Gomal and Zhob is probably well founded, and it may be advisable to order out something more than ordinary patrols to intercept these bands. Orders as to the blockade becoming of an offensive character with a view to reprisals being undertaken as the cold weather sets in, may be excepted to issue shortly, but the plan of action should be kept absolutely secret as the Mahsuds have means of acquiring information within the British border, and they are more than usually on the alert just now. The first fall of snow will cause them to leave the higher hills in which they have summered with their flocks and herds and when they have reoccupied their villages in the valleys the time will have arrived for striking at them. The passive blockade has already hit the tribe severely: when it becomes offensive they will feel the pressure still more.

## REVIEWS.

PROFESSOR Albert Grunwedel's handbook on BUDDHIST ART IN INDIA (a) comes as a welcome assistance in the study of the Buddhist sculptures scattered through India. Their character and meaning was carefully worked out by the Professor with all the zeal of the scientific antiquarian, and the translation now made by Miss Gibson, with the revision and enlargement of the book at the hands of Mr. James Burgess, make it an indispensable guide for the traveller in India. Unfortunately the Buddhist remains were badly treated by the first excavators. These may have been antiquarians and they may have been scientific, but they dug into and demolished monasteries and stupas without method or care; more or less complete fragments were indeed preserved, but their relative positions and the outlying chips were utterly disregarded. The fragments were joyfully sent to different museums, in many cases without any information as to where they had been found. Mr. Burgess deplores very justifiably the impossibility of placing together the whole of the find from even a single site, and in consequence the style or order of the reliefs cannot be compared. Plans and sections made in a better frame of mind even are defective. No wonder he ventures to hope that the Government of India will prevent amateur excavations. The Government has lately ordered photographing in detail of the Sanchi reliefs and the Gandhara sculptures in the Bombay and Madras museums, and this is a step in the right direction. The hand-book gives no less than 154 illustrations of the sculptures it describes and the introduction solves many difficulties in understanding the rise and development of artistic effort in ancient India. The Persian, the Greek, and Roman influences of the Buddhist period are traced to their sources, and Professor Grunwedel shows how the religious character, so deeply rooted in the national life of the Indian races, has also continued the guiding principle in their art. Their religious architecture and sculpture were never employed for secular purposes. Indian art he declares to be the most modern of all Oriental artistic efforts, and our ideas of its great antiquity he finds to be unfounded exaggerations. In Vedic times artistic representations were not called for. The worship of the God was simple at first, and required but an altar. Emblems came in gradually, the spoked wheel, the lotus, the sacred tree and later the figures of worshippers were evolved in their reliefs as artistic conceptions. Gautama Buddha and his disciples account for most of the ancient religious sculpture and architecture of the north of India. Asoka founded numerous monasteries, and ecclesiastical buildings, 84,000 stupas are supposed to have been erected by him through his kingdom, which he presented over and over again in its entirety to Buddha's disciples, they considerately returning it to him every time. It is to his reign that the monuments, the remains of which are now found, belong. The Persian influence is visible in them all—the pillar with its bell-shaped capital, and the winged figures of animals. All this is traced and illustrated in this most interesting volume, a perusal of which defines and localises our knowledge, picked up in various ruins, of Buddhist remains. Few residents in India fail to visit, sooner or later, Kanheri, Ellora, Ajanta, Sanchi or Gaya and other ancient shrines. An acquaintance with this handbook would double the pleasure and instruction in a study of the reliefs and statues there found. Mr. Burgess deserves the thanks of the Indian public for persevering in his task of placing in their hands this key to Buddhist art.

IN HOW TO REMEMBER, (b) Mr. Eustace H. Miles has produced a very interesting analysis of the methods of forcing a human being to carry in his head the facts, past, present and future on which his daily bread and comfort, mental and physical, depend. Every thinking person has had reason at one time or another of his life to rue the hour that he forgot what he should have remembered, whether in the examination hall which is the entrance gate to the profession in which he hopes to earn his living and do his duty in the ranks of men, or in the ordinary intercourse of social or political life, the need for remembering at the right time the facts bearing on the occasion is paramount, and he who has the necessary items marshalled ready in his mind, and who can recall them at will is the man who will succeed, however gifted or wise the other competitors may be. Mr. Miles gives advice on principles based on methods adapted to every sort of intellect. He lays down no stern law, nor does he advise blind adherence to any one system. He says in his preface, what is quite true, that our Teachers in trying to inculcate what is obligatory have lagged fatally behind our Advertisers. The minds and memories of the public are approached by the latter in the way that long study of the best method of disposing of their wares has justified. They know how to teach the short and pregnant lesson that will attain their end. It is true that many people are unspeakably irritated by any system of Memory. They will not try if it can be applied with success. They will not attempt the coaxing method with their Memory. Rhymes, Rhythm, words, the initials of which recall certain series of facts or list of important persons, certain causes which suggest effects, all these hints are offered here and the reasons which make them suitable each in its way are given. The book is eminently practical, being written to help the reader who wishes to remember easily and surely. Each temper of mind is offered a way out of the difficulty. How to remember is clearly taught. What to remember we must decide for ourselves. Undoubtedly a perfect memory is a great gift, but even a very imperfect one can be improved, and made a good and efficient worker helping its owner to make the most of his opportunities in life. Mr. Miles begs of his readers to come to his book with an open mind and read at least a part of it before deciding against it, and he suggests that they should read one or two special portions before condemning his system. They include outlines and framework, links, maps and plans, epigrams, rhymes, music, initials and a host of other mnemonics, which are at all events amusing and informing to read about. The chief danger, it seems to us, is that a student of Mr. Miles' book, finds too much demanded of him. He has to systematise what he wants to remember and then select a method suited to fit, and we fear only the most energetic will attempt the task. The mere working out of this concatenation, however, impresses the lesson and bears out Mr. Miles' advice indirectly. There will always remain the hopeless people who are sure to lose the key which was to unlock the series of facts they laboriously stored up. The pity of it is that they are such a numerous and reckless section.

The Rev. Frank Lillingston in THE BRAHMO SAMAJ and ARYA SAMAJ (c) has made a study of Indian Theism in its bearing upon Christianity and has dedicated his little volume "To the Cambridge Brotherhood in Delhi." He has undertaken lightly a task of some magnitude, to give a historical sketch of the development of monotheistic thought in India and he contrasts it in its various stages with the Monotheism of Christianity. We may presume that he has qualified for this study by the profound inquiry which he realises that it demands. That he is qualified to give the summaries he does of the Christian doctrine in the course of the book, there can of course be no doubt for Mr. Lillingston is a Curate of Heavitree, Exeter and was lecturer in Hebrew at Selwyn College, Cambridge. Needless to say he examines the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj from the stand point of a firmly believing Christian, and he follows the deductive method of inquiry into these systems believing that inductive reasoning has already had its say. His theory is that the Theism of India to-day is a child of the Theism of the past and to establish this he pursues his studies far into the past. The Rig-Veda inculcates the doctrine of Monotheism, the Upanishads carry on the idea of a single divine nature. It is true the passages in both are just as numerous in support of polytheism, but Mr. Lillingston concludes that "the belief of the Upanishads is that there is but one real Being in the Universe, which Being also constitutes the Universe." This, he thinks, is an advance in religious development towards a monotheistic belief, though not free from a pantheistic interpretation. In Buddha and Buddhism he declines to see a direct

(a) BUDDHIST ART IN INDIA. By A. Grunwedel. Bernard Quaritch, London. 12s. 6d.

(b) HOW TO REMEMBER. By Eustace H. Miles, M.A. Frederick Warne & Co. 2s. 6d.

(c) THE BRAHMO SAMAJ AND ARYA SAMAJ, by Frank Lillingston. Macmillan & Co. 2s. 6d.

advance towards monotheism. Indeed he holds that "Buddhism is the expression of the pessimistic atheism of the age which produced the Chokmah literature of the Hebrews." Poor Buddha! Saivaism and Vaishnavism, however, carry on the monotheistic principle, the reforming sects in both religions defining it still more vigorously. Mr. Lillingston gives interesting sketches of these protesting divisions. In tracing the rise of the Brahmo Samaj, Raja Rammohun Roy is shown to have learnt much from the comparison, forced on him by association and education, of the Mahomedan, and Vaishnav faiths, and he sought to combine in a peaceful whole the doctrines of both, travelling to Thibet to steal the best from Buddhism to add to his own deduction, and eventually he formed the Brahmo Samaj, the tenets of the sect being very much Unitarian in character though claiming to be distinct from any other system of religion and not hostile to any. Mr. Lillingston comes to the conclusion that "the doctrine of the Samaj is totally at variance with Christian truth," and though all sections of the Brahmo Samaj profess monotheism, they none of them have embraced the whole truth. Their standpoint, we suppose, would be that their critic has embraced more than the truth according to their conception of it. They believe in one supreme being, not in a personal God, who is human too.

A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY (d) in this tale Florence Warden interests us in an awkward, dull, plain girl who is a drudge in her very objectionable aunt's home. Nettie Linfield leads an intolerable life, the drudgery that saps her young strength is not by any means the worst of her trials, the unkindness of her aunt and of hers tracious young men-cousins stupefies her brain. Her uncle whom she loves is seldom at the House with a History. He is by no means the admirable person she and others believe him to be, though he is the chief agent of many charitable undertakings, and works heart and soul apparently for his benevolent institutions, an orphanage, a laundry and the like. The man all the time is a canting humbug. Poor Nettie owes her emancipation to a waif who seeks shelter in the haunted house one night, and to whom she is kind. Life brightens for her, though her pet illusions vanish and she discovers the hollowness of her uncle's virtue and the depth of his infamy in a way that is seldom vouchsafed to mortals in the complicated real world. There is a little too much retributive justice and timely reward of merit in the story, it makes the reader sigh over the want of appreciation that fortune bestows on his own efforts to accomplish the counsels of perfection. The final disappearance of the house where so many people lived unhappily is carried out with a wonderful selection for a survival of the fittest.

SHIVAJI, or the Morning of Maratha Life, (e) is the title of a translation from the Vernacular of a Bengali novel written by Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt. It is a tale of the seventeenth century and tells of the ambitious designs of Chandra Rao, and of the malicious measures he took to remove all obstacles, human or other, from his path to greatness. He schemes and intrigues, brushing aside everything that interferes with his plans. He is brave and powerful, but finally overreaches himself and falls a victim to Shivaji's anger at his double treachery to himself and to a faithful servant, Ragunath. Lakshmi, wife of Chandra Rao and sister of Ragunath, is the ideal Hindu woman, and as ideal Hindu wives used in the olden days, she sacrifices herself on her husband's funeral pyre, praying that she may be in all future worlds his wife, to serve and wait on him. The story throughout is one of oriental vehemence and passion in moments of stress, and of calm submission and patience when nought else avails against Fate—or Shivaji. The publisher apologises justly for the defects in the printing; those in the translation are still more deplorable. The character of the Bengali style and the idiomatic expression of Indian thoughts and ideas could have been equally if not better preserved if the translator had some command of correct English. A little editing would have saved the book from innumerable errors of grammar and style, quite apart from the mistakes the printer's devil has left in the pages. The story nevertheless is a faithful and interesting picture of the doings of Maratha heroes and the romances woven into their rough and adventurous lives.

(d) A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY. By Florence Wardan, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.

(e) SHIVAJI, or the Morning of Maratha Life. Translation M. N. Nanavatty Broach.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

### THE D. H. CAMA PRIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the agenda paper of the University meeting to be held on the 27th instant, there is a proposal to convert the D. H. Cama prize into a biennial one by doubling its value. The reason alleged for this alteration is that its present amount, Rs. 250 worth of books, is insufficient to attract competitors. I have looked in the University Calendar through the record of this endowment, and I find that during the 25 years of it existence it has been awarded only ten times, and 15 times the prize has lapsed, either by the non-submission of an essay or by reason of its not being of the required standard of merit. Out of the ten times that it has been awarded, it was carried off no fewer than five times by one and the same gentleman, Dr. Paul L. Gomes, who, to his medical qualification, adds that of a degree in Arts. Over 500 medical graduates have been enrolled since 1876, the year the prize was instituted; and it is a painful commentary on the proficiency of the average L. M. and S. that not one per cent. has had either the necessary industry or ability to compete for it. Only two L. M. and S.'s have succeeded in obtaining the prize, and on two occasions it was carried by a G. G. M. C. Solitary as this fact may be it seems pertinently to point to the necessity of the present preliminary test for medical education being raised from the matric to a higher examination. The Calcutta and Madras Universities have taken the lead in this matter long since. In Bombay a similar result would have been achieved years ago but for the fact that the late Dr. Hojel and his colleagues, Drs. Waters, Gray and Lyon, who zealously advocated an enhancement of the present test, were thwarted in their laudable endeavours to secure their object by the conservative and retrograde policy which found favour with the native element in our University Senate. The mischief has been gradually revealing itself by the continued deterioration of the medical graduates. To mention only the case of the endowment, no essay has been submitted for the last nine years, and the endowment of Rs. 5,000 has so long remained unutilized; and, judging by past experience, I doubt if after doubling the value of the prize, i. e., raising it to Rs. 500 worth of books, the object of the endowment will be fulfilled or good essays on medical subjects composed by our young L. M. and S.'s will be forthcoming.

The medical portion of the Syndicate has, to my mind, mis-diagnosed the real cause why this prize has been so deplorably neglected. To attract competitors by augmenting the value of the reward is to overlook the important fact that Academic distinctions are to be aimed at for their own sake; and it would be a great pity if the alumni of our University were prompted, in the acquisition of educational laurels, by anything that savours of mercenary motives. In my opinion the present reward is quite adequate, and its very conversion into a biennial prize, apart from defeating the object of the benefactor may have the undesirable result of discouraging competition, as the candidates would have to wait for a full period of two years. There will always be a deficiency of competitors so long as the proficiency in the English language of the medical students remains unaltered and unimproved. The fields of various departments of medical knowledge have been so well explored that, given a sufficient knowledge of English, it appears to me that for the task of composing a competent essay on any ordinary medical subject cannot prove one of such difficulty as to be beyond the ambition or capacity of our local medical graduates. As Lord Curzon recently observed in a speech at the Educational Conference, we cannot expect an amelioration of learning in the East unless more care is exercised in the selection and nomination of Fellows and Academic officers. These ought to be men who have either gone through the mill of Academic examination, or whose exceptional attainments are their best passport to guide the educational life of this country. As matters are, men are now pitchforked, not only in the Senate and in the Syndicate, but also as Examiners, either by the agency of intrigue, or by the use of a means discreditable to learning—canvassing of votes!—Yours, &c.,

MEDICUS.

September, 25.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and arrests the fall more effectually than any other oil. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

INEFFICIENT WATERING OF ROADS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to Corporation resolution dated the 23rd May last, copy of a report from the Executive Engineer on the watering of roads at Naigaum and Matunga. The report stated that the watering of roads from the 19th February to the 1st of March was partly stopped owing to a break in the "48 Tansa main." The impression on the minds of some members of the Corporation that the roads in Naigaum and Matunga were not at all watered was probably formed by the fact that during the dry weather, when the heat of the sun is great, the water dries up quickly, especially in outlying districts, where the roads are more exposed to the rays of the sun than in the City proper, in which there are lofty buildings bordering on the roads. The road watering grant was insufficient to water the roads in the City efficiently during the last year and an application was made for an extra grant, which arrived too late in the year to be of any use. During the next hot weather special care will be taken to see that the roads are well watered in the district under reference, so as to avoid all possibility of complaints.

Mr. A. E. Unvalla moved that the report be recorded. He said he was sorry to observe that the information contained in the report was far from correct. From the reliable information he had gathered, he knew very well that the roads in Naigaum and Matunga were not watered in the way described in the report. That the roads were watered in the morning and evening was far from true.

Dr. Dadachanji, in seconding the motion drew the attention of the Corporation to a paragraph in the report, which stated that the roads were not properly watered owing to the grant for the purpose being insufficient. The cat was there out of the bag. Where was the necessity of producing the evidence of he police and their officers to say that the roads were well watered when they could not be well watered? The proposition was carried.

CONCESSION TO LESSEES OF LANDS.

The Corporation next considered a letter to the president from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding the following copies of a correspondence with Government regarding the insertion of a clause in the Board's cases, conceding to lessees the right of removing the buildings erected by them on the termination of their cases and requesting the approval of the Corporation to a similar clause being inserted in cases of Schedule D. lands:—

Letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 19th June 1901, from the Chairman, Bombay Improvemens Turst:—"I have the honour, at the request of the Trustees, to address you as follows regarding the leases which the Board are to grant for Government lands mentioned in Schedule C of the City of Bombay Improvement Act IV of 1898. The Trustees have had under their consideration representations made to them by Lessee and intending Lessees and the progress made in the leasing of these lands, and are of opinion that would-be lessees are, to a considerable extent, deterred from taking up these lands because of the covenant in the leases, which prescribes that the buildings as well as the lands shall be surrendered at the expiry of the lease without compensation. This stipulation has so far been embodied in all building leases agreed on in respect of the lands vested in the Board, and, is, I understand, to be found in nearly all building leases granted in England. The Trustees think that if such a condition could be excluded from their leases, capitalists would seek the Board's leases more freely than they do now. Having regard to section 108 (b) of the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882, which applies to all leases in India in the absence of a contract or local usage to the contray, it may be a question whether the Board have not the right when granting their leases to allow the tenant the privilege granted by this section; but without prejudice to any such question. I think it desirable, before the Baard come to a decision on the point, to ascertain what view Government entertain as to the propriety of the Board including in their leases of lands comprised in Schedule C to the Improvement Act, a power enabling lessees to remove during the last six months of their term any buildings erected by them. I attach copy of a lease for reference, and show in red ink the modification proposed to be made with the sanction of Government."

Letter to the Chairmen, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 1st August 1901, from the Secretary to Government, General Department:—"With reference to your letter No. 1597, dated the 18th June 1901, I am directed to state that Government have no objection to the modification proposed to be made in the form of lease adopted by the Trustees, and to point out that sub-section (b) of section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, may be omitted from line 30 of page 9 of the printed lease."

Sir Bhalchundra moved that the Improvement Trust be informed that the Corporation approved of the modification proposed to be made in the form of leases, conceding to lessees the right of removing the buildings erected by them on the termination of their leases. It would be he said, in the interest of the Corporation to adopt the proposition.

Mr. M. H. Sayani, who seconded the proposition remarked that the suggested modifications were very proper. The proposition was agreed to.

STABLE NUISANCE IN B. WARD.

The Commissioner had forwarded a report from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, regarding the nuisance created by bullock and buffalo stables in B. Ward,—stating that the Health Officer agreed with the report, and that as regards the stables, which are objectionable, the removal of the nuisance is under consideration. It appears from the report that there are 57 bullock sheds on the Port Trust estate, none of which are paved or drained but are not prejudicial to the health of the people. There are 43 bullock sheds in B. ward proper, all of which, except two in Telly gully, are not prejudicial to the health of any one. It is not customary in Bombay for any bullock stables to be paved. None of the Health Department bullock stables are paved.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinath proposed that the report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were strongly of opinion that steps should be taken for getting bullock stables or sheds in the city paved and drained, and that licenses for the bullock stables in the crowded parts of the ward pronounced to be nuisances should be removed. He said, whether the stables were for bullocks or buffaloes, they must cause nuisance.

Dr. Ismail Janmabomed seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. F. Unvalla drew the attention of the Corporation to the last para of the report which stated that it was not customary in Bombay for any bullock stables to be paved and that none of the Health Department bullock stables were paved That was, Mr. Unvalla said, an extraordinary statement to make for an officer of the Health Department. Bye-law No. 98 distinctly enforced the paving and draining of a bullock stable. When the Municipality enforced the bye-law against owners of bullock stables, for infringing the law, is did not speak well of them.

Mr. Moolji Barbnaya moved an amendment that the report be simply recorded.

Mr. S. D. Khote, who seconded the amendment, observed that they ought not to over-ride the opinion of their Health Officer. He enquired if paved stables for bullocks would be of any advantage at all. He had consulted a veterinary surgeon, who distinctly gave as his opinion that, in case of bullocks, stables should not be paved. The original proposal was a large order, and he was afraid the Health Officer would prefer to follow his own opinion.

Dr. Sukhia, in course of his remarks said that members jabbered about things of which they had no knowledge.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta rising to a point of order, asked if Dr. Sukhia could be allowed to use the word jabber.

The President said that Dr. Sukhia ought not to have used the word, which was disrespectful to members and which he should withdraw.

Dr. Sukhia said the word did not mean anything else than to speak out what was unreasonable.

Mr. Mehta remarak that Dr. Sukhia ought to beg the President's ruling and withdraw his remark without entering into any explanation in the matter.

Dr. Sukhia. I do obey the President's ruling.

Mr. Mehta asked if Dr. Sukhia had withdrown the word.

The President: I have summarily decided the point of order and Dr. Sukhia has no right to enter into an explanation.

Dr. Sukhia: I bow to your ruling.

A member: But Dr. Sukhia has not withdrawn the word.

Dr. Sukhia: When I said that I bow to your decision, I meant to withdraw the word.

Dr. Sukhia, after speaking at some length against the motion, moved an amendment that the report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were strongly of opinion that steps should be taken for getting all bullock and cattle stables or sheds in the city properly drained and paved as far as possible, and to enforce the construction of temporary manure pits in connection with them for the purpose of collecting the filth until such time as it was removed by the Municipal agency.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment, which was, on a division, lost.

Mr. Moolji's amendment for simply recording the report was carried by the casting vote of the President.

CLOSING PUBLIC WELLS.

The Corporation considered the report forwarded by the Committee of the Corporation on the proposal to close certain wells in the city.

The President stated that the Secretary had received a petition signed by 5,342 persons, protesting against the closing of of some the wells suggested by the Committee.

Mr. E. H. Aitken moved that the report be approved and adopted; that approval be given to the closing of wells suggested by the Committee, and that the Commissioner be authorised to construct two fountains as recommended by the Committee for the gratuitous use of the public. He said the persons who had sent them the petition objected to the filling up of the wells in Wandby Road on religious grounds. It might be that the wells in question were originally built for religious purposes, but at present they were used at all and were so enclosed in compounds of private properties, that they could not be of any possible use.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the motion.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment that the whole question be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. He said the petition now received by them was very largely signed and required consideration.

The proposal of the Committee had aroused considerable opposition.

Mr. Moolji Barbhaya seconded the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra supported the amendment.

Dr. Dimmock said wells were always a source of great danger to the community, and as long as they were open to the public, they would be used for drinking purposes. If an outbreak of cholera or of small fever occurred in a community, the first thing to which the Health Officer would direct his attention would be the water-supply, and, as a rule, outbreaks of epidemics of this kind could be traced to this cause. He hoped the Committee would take into consideration the sanitary question involved, as well as religious, sentimental, and civic questions.

Mr. Caffe said the people who opposed the closing of wells were apparently ignorant of the fact that the Coroner of Bombay last year held inquests on 134 unfortunate people drowned in wells and tanks in Bombay. It was nothing short of a public scandal that such a state of things should be allowed to continue.

After some further discussion, Mr. Aitken withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Khote's amendment, which was then put to the vote and carried.

DUTIES OF DIVISIONAL AND DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw Master, the Corporation recorded a report from the Executive Health Officer regarding the duties performed by the Divisional and Deputy Health Officers.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

## DHARWAR NEWS AND NOTES.

THE S. I. R. A. meeting commenced yesterday, with little formality at 8 a.m., and Mrs. MacCall scored the first bull's eye. The arrangements in camp slightly differed from those of previous years, and there were distinct indications of improvement everywhere. To the exertions of Captain How, Secretary of the S. I. R. A., who is indefatigable in his duties, the success of the meeting is due to a great extent. The corps represented in camp are the B.R.Vs., S. M. R. Rifles, S. I. R. V., M.R.V., the Durhams, the Warwick, Royal Scots, East Yorks, Lincolns, Royal Engineers' and the Welsh Regiment, &c.

Quarter-Master Batt, B. R. V. notched a possible 34 at 300 yards, and Sergeant Major Page 31 at the same distance with the Martini Henry Rifle.

Some tall scores were compiled at the ranges yesterday. The following are details of yesterday's daily shoots:—

DAILY PRIZES 500 YARDS.

| | Points. |
|---|---|
| Lieut Church, Lincolns | 35 |
| Col Sgt Outlaw | 34 |
| Lieut O'Shaughnessy, 4 R V | 34 |
| Col Sgt Cook, East Yorks | 33 |
| S M S York, 4 Hussars | 33 |
| Sgt Price, Royal Scots | 33 |
| Lce Corpl Aniger, Scots | 33 |
| Col S.t Baker, R W R | 32 |
| Pte Logan, East Yorks | 33 |
| Capt Mandane, Lincoln's | 33 |
| Sergt Holley, B R V | 33 |
| Lieut Fleming, Royal Scots | 33 |
| Col Sgt Frost, R W R | 32 |

800 Yards.

| | Points. |
|---|---|
| Lieut Star Kemberg, M R V | 33 |
| Lieut. Watkins, 4 R V | 32 |
| Col-Sgt Woosley R W R | 31 |
| Pte Fiest, Middlesex | 31 |
| Col Sgt Elliott, East Yorks | 31 |
| Capt Day, Dorsets | 31 |
| Col Sgt M Kienan, Q O S M | 31 |
| Col Sgt Baker, R W R | 32 |

900 Yards.

| | Points. |
|---|---|
| Sgt Scott, Royal Scots | 34 |
| Col. Sgt mayer, R W R | 34 |
| Capt Howard, Q O S M | 32 |
| Lce Corpl Jones, Middlesex | 32 |
| Sgt M S York, 4 Hussars | 32 |
| Col-Sgt Elliot, East Yorks | 32 |
| Capt Amos | 31 |

Yesterday afternoon the shooting was in consequence of the steady light and wind good and full scoring was compiled, Sergeant's Evans of the East Yorks put up a possible at 900 yards, a feat that will probably take a lot of beating at the meeting This morning the first two matches were contested and as several of the competitors did not come off at 500 yards on account of the stipulated position (seeling or sitting.)

## THE WODEHOUSE ROAD STABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. Saroff's letter in your issue of 25th instant. I should have said in my letter of 25th instant that our plans provide for surface drainage.

Mr. Saroff is evidently unconscious that he himself is one of the experts whom I have consulted, so I must remind him that he very courteously showed me all over the Hospital for Animals at Parel, and explained to me his reasons for abandoning underground drainage and the advantages of the dry earth conservancy system as applied to stabling. I took notes of all that I saw and heard, and wrote a long illustrated article on this unique and excellent Institution which appeared in "The Animals Friend" published by Messrs. George Bell & Sons in London.

The system of surface drainage we have adopted may be seen in use at the Falkland Road stables of the Tramway Company, and there is nothing about it to prevent us using the dry earth conservancy system also should we so decide, but the removal of waste material from Wodehouse Road will be a matter of more difficulty than it is at Parel and the system would tend to increase the amount of material to be disposed of. Mr. Saroff will be surprised when he turns up the date of my visit, which was rather long ago, but it will serve as evidence of the time and care I have devoted to the scheme. The result, in the form of the plans, specifications and estimates I shall be glad to show to Mr. Saroff at my office and to any others interested.—Yours, etc.,

E. SEYMOUR HALES,
Wellington Livery Stable Co. Ld. Agent

## OVERWORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Irrational Animals, none for human animals struggling mutely for existence. Seeing a friend of mine sad, morosen broken down, I inquired, "What ails the, friend?" My heart was touched with his tale. He has enough of his own work:—and has more than one tyrant over him. He cannot meet the heavy demand, physically impossible to meet it. I suggested his appealing for justice to higher powers. He observed. "The remedy is worse than the disease." He then added. "The might will revenge at last. The poorer you are, the less capable you are supposed to be of telling a truth, might, is right." I agree with "Pity" in his remark that probably higher authorities are not aware of the state of things, but I know not how matters can be mended. Why should a public office be monopolized by a particular caste?—Yours etc.

FELLOW-FEELING.

FOR a wager of £300, a novel motor race from Paris to London has just been decided in favour of a Renault machine. The circumstances were peculiar. The start was made from the Bois de Boulogne, and it had been arranged that no contingency of any sort should be taken into account, the first machine to reach London being accounted winner. After a neck-and-neck race to Dieppe, both cars were to be shipped on the "Arundel," when the owner of the Panhard, the second competitor, learnt to his amazement that to get the Panhard back to France there would be Custom House duties amounting to no less than £600 to pay. As this sum was double the amount of the wager, he decided to abandon the race and to cross without his car. It was not intended to return the Renaultmotor to France, so that no such considerations had any weight, and that vehicle won, of course.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

THE vernacular papers contain eulogistic notices of the late President McKinley. The "Kal-er-i-Hind" states:—The hand of the modern assassin seems to have been busy of recent years. How many of the exalted but most innocent, have fallen victims to the fury of the Western anarchist? There was President Carnot, one of the ablest of Presidents of the French Republic. Then, there was the universally popular Empress Elizabeth of Austria. King Umberto was the next prey of the new order of occidental assassins. And now there is Presidency McKinley. It would seem that therget is no effective check to the frenzy of men belonging to these fanatical orders. The despot may be a target for their murderous bullet. The oppressor of people may be another. But one finds it difficult to discover the faintest of faint reason, for the free-shooter who has just taken the life of the head of the greatest of modern democracies. The very constitution of the American Republic negatives the notion of any kind of tyranny. By the very virtue of their office the uncrowned Kings of four years in the United States are so incapable of exercising the slightest despotism or oppressing the people that it is a matter of surprise the hostility of the Anarchist should find vent in one of the most popular and ablest of them. In the deceased President, the Americans had a capable head whose four years and a half of public life were singular for their freedom from political shibboleths.

The "Gujarati" remarks:—The murder of President McKinley has startled the whole civilised world. The circumstances under which he was shot called forth a feeling of profound sympathy for the president of the American Republic. Anything more inhuman, anything more dastardly, anything more demoniacal it is impossible to conceive than the assassination of a person who, whilst in the very act of receiving greetings from a stranger who is secretly armed with a fiendish purpose, is shot down by the latter. Such a tragic episode naturally sends a thrill of horror throughout the world and constrains every one to ask whether the social, religious, and political environments which breed such human monsters are, after all, the best.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses:—The crowning horror staring the twentieth century in the face is the unrestrained propagation of anarchic principles. Nothing can be more inimical to human progress than the pernicious vapourings of incensed revolutionists which have so grievously transformed numerous ill-educated and weak-minded youths of Europe into dastardly murderers and incorrigible law-breakers. The horrors perpetrated by this frenzied class in the past century ought to be a warning to the present day statesmen of the world, especially of the West. It must be noted that no fewer than eighteen prominent rulers were during the 19th century mercilessly murdered by such relentless anarchists, and that President McKinley, whose untimely death the world regrets to-day is the third President of the United States who has been cut off in the zenith of his glory and in the midst of enviable popularity by the wicked hand of a cowardly assassin.

The "Voice of India" writes:—In Mr. McKinley the United States of America have lost, if not a great President like General Grant, a very popular leader of men. He was not great in the sense in which men are said to achieve greatness; nor was he born to greatness. But during his tenure of office Mr. McKinley gave evidence of a strong personality; a personality which knew how to bring himself, in times of trouble, to the level of the man-in-the-street, and to draw the rabble. Therein lay the key of his remarkable popularity in the States, which opened for him the hearts of the American people and twice unlocked for him the gates of the White House. Tactful, sagacious, and amiable, he won the hearts even of his opponents. At home, the late President was, like Mr. Gladstone, an ideal gentleman. Devoutly religious himself, his life-long and tender care of an invalid wife endeared him to many even outside the States.

BOMBAY SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Rast Goftar" is hopeful of good results from the Bombay Social Conference. It says:—The spirit of intolerance and morbid criticism that marred the proceedings of the political agitators on Sunday, was happily compensated for in a large measure by the moderate and conciliatory speeches made on the subsequent day by the leaders of the new social organization of the Presidency, which has just now celebrated its second birthday. The function was an undoubted success. It was bound to be so. The goal at which this movement aims must appeal to the heart of every Indian, who deserves the name of a patriot. The conception of civic life is based upon complete social emancipation, and until the Indians free themselves from the servile bondage of caste and customs, their social and political aspirations must inevitably end in disappointment and discontent. In the history of social reforms in this Presidency, the present year will be recorded in golden letters. Of the remarkable address which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered on the opening of the Social Conference, we have made mention. The masterly manner in which he put the case of social reformers before his audience gives evidence of the great qualities he possesses to be a leader of men,—the qualities which gave so much lustre to the genius of his distinguished predecessor, the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" thus refers to the work of the Third Presidency Magistrate during a period of six months probation:—At the end of this month the probational term of six months of the acting Third Presidency Magistrate expires and we echo only the public sentiment when we say that Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas has discharged the onerous duties of his responsible post with eminent satisfaction of the public and we hope also of Government. Mr. Kursandas has more than fulfilled the expectations formed of him when he was appointed an acting Magistrate six months ago. The public, the bar, and the pleaders have emphatically pronounced their opinion in his favour. Patient and careful Mr. Kursandas has preserved a calm and judicial head amidst the sorest trials. His knowledge of law and his insight into the habits and dark secret lives of native criminals, his ready grasp of facts, his acquaintance with the subtleties of the human mind, and his quick despatch of work, mark him out as eminently suitable to fill the post of a Presidency Magistrate. His unflinching courtesy, his suavity of manners, and his impartial dispensation of justice have won for him the hearts of all who have come in contact with him; and the Government in their own, as well as the public interest, cannot do better than confirm his appointment, which will give great satisfaction to all concerned.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Speaking of the last Bombay Provincial Conference, the "Gujerati" writes:—Though the Provincial Conference was not numerously attended, it was as great a success as any of the previous Conferences from the point of view of quality. Whether one considers the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee or Mr. Tehilram's address or the speeches delivered in support of the various resolutions that were passed, we have no hesitation in saying that the last Conference was a success. Last week we noticed at length the presidential address. It is a sober and valuable contribution to the current political literature of this presidency and justified the wisdom of the choice that had been made for the presidential chair. Those who heard Mr. Tehilram's address and his speech at the conclusion of the Conference and witnessed the patience, courtesy and dignity with which he guided the proceedings of the Conference could not but have their opinions confirmed about the qualifications of a gentleman who had already made his mark in Sind and is playing the foremost part in the civic affairs of Karachi.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The Chief Justice of Bombay has been gaining golden opinion wherever he goes. The "Gujerati" observes:—A few months ago, Sir Lawrence Jenkins paid an official visit to the District and Sub-Judges Courts at Thana and last week his lordship likewise honoured the Poona District Court with his presence. This is the first time that the head of the judiciary in the Bombay presidency has taken the trouble to visit Courts in the districts, inspect their offices with his own eyes and come into direct contact with the Bench and the Bar in the Mofussil. As was to be expected, the members of the Poona Bar presented an address to the learned Chief Justice. Sir Lawrence Jenkins has already won the confidence of the bar and the public by his exemplary courtesy and patience, his clear and acute intelligence and his unflinching desire to do justice between man and man. His simplicity and kindness are no less remarkable than his extreme fair-mindedness and nobility of character. His presence at the head of the judiciary is, therefore, a source of immense strength to the judicial administration of the presidency. The address presented by the members of the Poona bar fittingly acknowledged all these qualities, and his lordship in reply delivered a short but extremely happy speech, dwelling upon the duties of the Bench and the Bar and their mutual relations.

The "Voice of India" remarks:—Our popular Chief Justice has revived the practice of visiting the District Courts of the presidency, with the view of keeping himself in touch with the administration of justice in the mofussil. Such visits tend not only towards bringing the Bench and the Bar in closer touch, but they are calculated to have an educative effect on the working of the mofussil judiciary. We believe the learned Chief Justice once before paid a flying visit to the Thana District and Sub-Judges' Courts, to the delight of the pleaders there. The Poona Bar did well in presenting Sir Lawrence Jenkins with a suitable address, and the tribute paid to his ability and genial nature shows in what esteem he is held outside Bombay. His vast knowledge of law, and "an unflinching desire to do justice between man and man," to which the Public Prosecutor of Poona made reference, are acknowledged on all hands. The Chief Justice, in replying to the address touched briefly on close relations which must always subsist between the Bar and the Bench.

## DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The report on the working of the above Act from the year 1900 is thus reviewed by Government:—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D. dated the 9th June 1901—Submitting the following review of the above Report:—

The decrease in the number of suits is most marked in Ahmednagar and Sholapur, two of the four districts under the Act which suffered most from famine last year. The Special Judge's remark that famine interfered with litigation seems, therefore correct.

A statement showing the number of sale deeds and mortgage bonds executed in each of the four districts during the past five years is appended. It indicates many fluctuations from year to year, but also shows that in Ahmednagar and Sholapur at least, the tendency is towards a decline in mortgage bonds and an increase in sale deeds. The belief of most Revenue Officers that sale deeds are generally fraudulent was not accepted as wholly correct in the Commissioner's review of the Sholapur Administration Report for the year 1898-99, and this opinion receives incidental support from the figures given in paragraph 21 of the present report, according to which in 53·6 per cent. of the redemption suits filed by agriculturists against their creditors the sale deeds were genuine.

Another point of interest about sale deeds is the large proportion of vendees who are agriculturists. The ratio of the latter to regular money-lenders is given as 58 to 42. The proportion last year was nearly the same. It is not stated who the agricultural buyers of immoveable property are, but chiefly they must be (a) bona fide cultivators, who, having accumulated a small capital, combine money-lending in a limited way with agriculture, and (b) professional money-lenders, who, having accumulated considerable areas of land in the course of business, turn to agriculture as a profession. The growth of both classes should be watched, and it would be well if some information regarding them were given in future reports. The court in which suits are filed could probably furnish it, and, if so, the Special Judge might be asked to arrange to procure it.

The rates of interest allowed by the courts in the districts in which the Act is in force are, of course, materially lower than those awarded in neighbouring districts to which the Act has not been extended. This is what might be expected, but the former rates are by no means low even in respect of mortgage bonds which may be presumed to afford satisfactory security to the creditor. In 60 per cent. of this class of cases the rate fixed was 12 per cent., and in 10 per cent. of the cases it varied from 15 to 24 per cent. These figures show how little the tagai system has operated to reduce the usurer's rates of interest and what scope there is for its extension as well as for legitimate banking among the agricultural population.

"The only other matter requring notice is the question of costs. In the Commissioner's review last year Mr. Spence pointed out that the proportion of costs to value of suits was high, but the figure of costs, viz., Rs. 13-7-0 per cent, on which he based his remarks, related to suits against agriculturists as well as non-agriculturists taken together. In the present report seperate percentages are given for the two classes of suits and it appears that the proportion is Rs. 11-2-10 per cent. in one set of cases against agriculturists and Rs. 8-6-1 per cent in another. The former percentage seems somewhat high, but probably it compares very favourably with the ratio of costs in the ordinary civil courts, as Government have granted liberal remissons of court. fees and process fees in all suits under the Act against agriculturists. The Commissioner does not think any further concessions are required. It would be well, however, if in future reports the proportion of costs to value of suits under the Act were compared with the ratio of costs in ordinary litigation.

Resolution.—The Report has been reviewed by the Commissioner, C. D., whose remarks should receive the careful attention of the Special Judge in his next annual Report.

The Report, though considerably condensed, proceeds on much the same lines as last year's, and Government are of opinion that while retaining the necessary facts and figures, some further detailed appreciation of the effectiveness or otherwise of the various provisions of the enactment as compared with the working of the ordinary law might well find a place therein. It might also be the means of further condensation if the paragraphs of the Report were based on the statements appended thereto, the figures of which it would then be generally unnecessary to repeat in the body of the Report. While drawing attention to the differences in the figures of the year, Government also expect the Special Judge to give them the benefit of his unique experience as to any change in the methods adopted by litigants and the relationss subsisting between the rayat and the Sawkar.

Government notice the remark of the Special Judge in paragraph 54 of the Report that the four Deccan districts under the Act have shown, comparatively speaking, more staying power than other parts of the Presidency during the last famine, and would have been glad to have had the benefit of the Special Judge's further conclusions on the subject.

The Governor in Council takes pleasure in acknowledging the good services of the Village Munsiffs, whose names are recorded in paragraph 31 of the Report and the Conciliators mentioned in Appendix I: in the case of the first seven Village Munsiffs on the list and the Conciliators in the first class this appreciation of their work should be specially conveyed to them.

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mittee for Vernacular [illegible]
mittee for Departmental [illegible]
I C S.

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tion No. 1749, dated 18th Mar[illegible]
Collector of Nasik, is allo[illegible]
effect from 8th April 1901.

H E the Governor in Counc[illegible]
G Monteath, B A (Cantab), I C
Asst Collr, Dharwar.

Mr J Sladen, I C S, has been
State for India an extension of
1902.

Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, has be[illegible]
of State for India to return to duty
leave.

MARINE DEPARTME[illegible]

Commander G S Hewett, R I M, is app[illegible]
Bombay, sub *pro tem*, with effect from the
relief.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased
following appointments on the departure of Ca[illegible]
M B, M Ch, B A (Royal University, Ireland
Matheran:—Asst Surgn Doraiba Edulji Kohli[illegible]
& S, to act as Civil Surgn, Surat, pending further
Capt H M Moore, I M S, on relief, to act as Depy
Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration Dist pe[illegible]
ther orders; and Lieut Col J W T Anderson,
(Ret'd), I M S, to act as Depy Sanitary Commission
Gujarat Registration Dist, in addition to his ov[illegible]
pending relief by Capt H M Moore, I M S, or unt[illegible]
orders.

2nd Batt'n B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The
appointment is made with effect from the 17th
Capt L I B Haike, 1st Batt'n The Buffs (East Ken
to officiate as Adjt vice Capt W T Buck, kranted le[illegible]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint
Elliot, on relief by Dr Shaw, on Plague duty in Poo[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr K R Gedbole, B A, M C E, Ex Engr, 1st
granted furlough under Articles 340 (b)

## PURELY PERSONAL.

The hospitality which the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been extending to the German Crown Prince at their magnificent seat in the North suggests a reflection on the rapid and uninterrupted rise to the highest rank and almost unbounded wealth which has been the fortune of the house of Leveson-Gower, of which the Duke of Sutherland is head. The Gowers have, in fact, in less than a century and a half successively won their way from the position of simple Yorkshire squires of good old lineage to the five baronies, four viscountcies, five earldoms, marquisate and dukedom which they now enjoy.

Some ducal families owe their rise to one cause, some to another. A royal desent—albeit without a wedding ring—has been in several cases the "fons honores;" in others a career of successful statesmanship; in others, again, achievements on the battlefield and in one at least the old romance of a city apprentice in love with his master's daughter. But the swift and brilliant advance of the Leveson-Gowers to their present eminence may be attributed practically to one cause alone, and that is the unfailing fortune which has followed them in their choice of wives. Like the Brentham family in "Lothair"—and it was an open secret that Trentham was Disraeli's prototype—they have had for generations an unrivalled aptitude for "assimilating heiresses"; and Dunrobin, Trentham, Lilleshall, and Stafford House are the agreeable results.

A mere glance at the successive alliances of this fortunate house will amply confirm the correctness of this statement. Sir Thomas Gower, High Sheriff of Yorkshire under Charles I., married the heiress of the Levesons, who brought him Lilleshall with its rich coal-fields; and his son, Sir William, inherited, also from the Levesons, the splendid estate of Trentham. His son was created Lord Gower, and married into the ducal house of Rutland and the second Lord Gower was raised to an earldom, and married three wives, each better portioned than the last. The second Earl, in the next generation, did even better for himself for he married the eventual heiress of Scrope, first Duke of Bridgewater, and the great Bridgewater estates in Lancashire afterwards fell to his grandson. Lord Gower married secondly a daughter of the Earl of Galloway—nearest in blood to the royal Stewarts—and was made a Marquis and a K. G. in 1786.

But the cup of honours was not yet full. The first Marquis of Stafford, before his death, saw his eldest son and heir united to the greatest heiress of the century, the young Countess of Sutherland, ultimate mistress of a million acres of land, and lady-paramount over the best part of two Scottish counties. In 1833 this fortunate bridegroom was created Duke of Sutherland. The house of Howard gave to his son, the second Duke, perhaps the most charming and accomplished bride that ever wore the strawberry-leaves; and the third, the present Duke's father kept up the family record by marrying the heiress of the broad lands of Cromartie, who was created a Countess in her own right, with remainder to her second son. Three separate earldoms, those of Granville, Ellesmere and Cromartie are now held by members of the Sutherland family, besides the numerous titles borne by the head of the ducal house.

He had scarcely said the words when he saw that he had overstepped the bounds of judicial patience. Mr. Justice Hawkins turned fiercely on him. "What do you mean, sir, what do you mean! That is a most improper observation. I have been a mere mouthpiece of Justice—the merest instrument, the merest mouthpiece." The unfortunate provoker of this story was wont to say that the judge betrayed a really painful sensitiveness, and that his emotion was as extreme and sincere as it was unexpected.

William Olpherts has pulled round some- from the severe illness that fell upon short time ago, and it is hoped that he be able to get about town again in buoyant way. The General is now pon eighty, and considering the way he ked about in the wars, it is something that he has been able to keep about so the Bengal Artillery in 1839, he fought the war of '41, through the Sangor paign of '42, the Gwalior War of , and Peshawur of '52. Then he went through the best part of turned to India in time for the

Sir William Olpherts was g his fighting career—won know by a characteristic act Perthshire Regiment, to the time, captured some was about to leave them to drag them away. Ol- to consent to the aban- t, so he galloped back and brought up the ought he would get hed his object, al- bullets as well as before he was fit

of the sword of e by his fellow sures the blade tal cross bestow- he fought so


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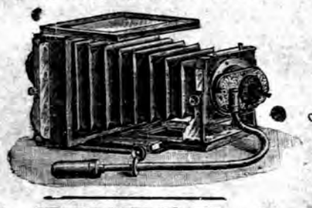

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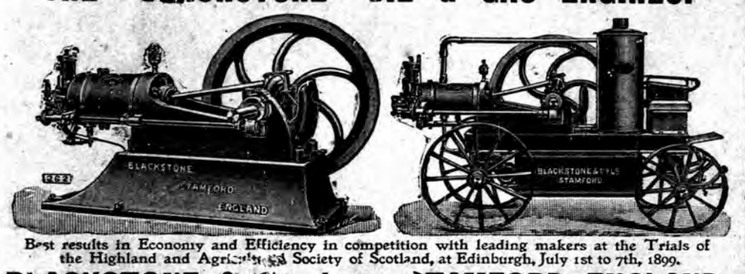


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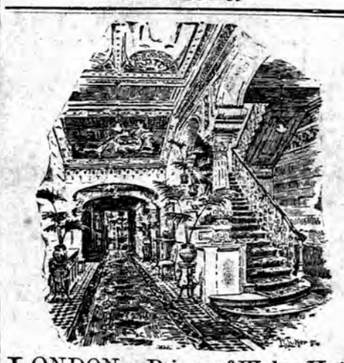

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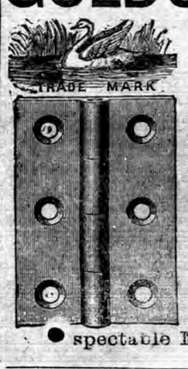

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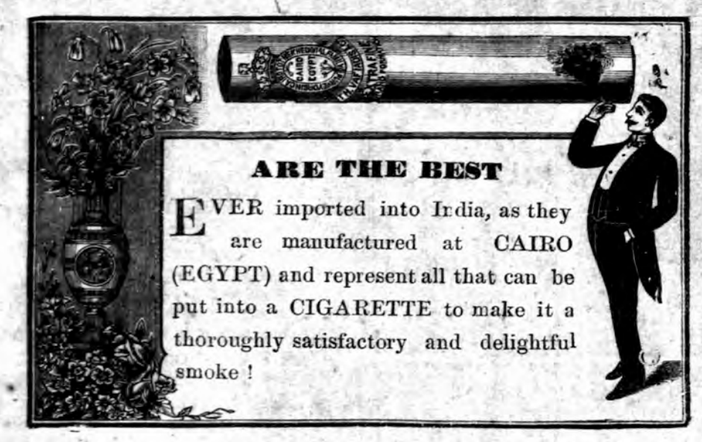

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THE Tongue Tells, without words, what is wrong with the system. In these rainy days you have generally to fight with Malarious, Intermittent or Billious Fevers, Influenza or Mild form of Plague

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Are unsurpassed, unequalled, and most valuable for them

EXTRACTS OUT OF NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

SURG.-MAJ. JAYKAR :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. SURG.-MAJ. REPORTER :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. VERY REV. B. FERNAND, VICAR DE VARA :— It is most efficacious.

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A high temperature, with a moist, heavy and stagnant atmosphere, a low position of a district, unhealthy sanitary conditions, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, accumulation of decomposing organic matter, unhealthy food or water, destitution, errors in diet, abuse of purgatives or intemperate habits, are responsible for a specific poison known as coma-bacillus of cholera. But we have in

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THE ONLY
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The Patels or Headmen of Worli, Koliwada, say that :—During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwada, Dr. H. L. Batliwala rendered valuable assistance to the villagers by giving them, free and with marvellous success, Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," the specific for Cholera. Not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to his directions, which we hereby certify.

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Pair of Silver Candlesticks, Rs. 82.

Six Teaspoons and Tongs,

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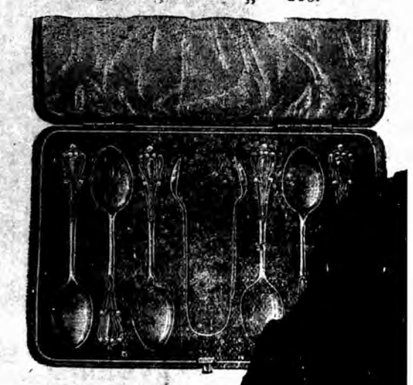

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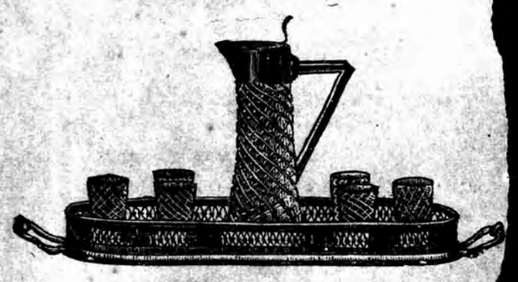

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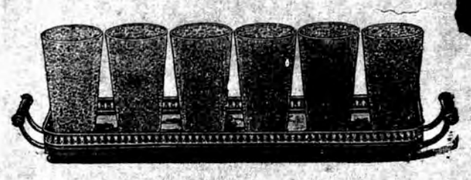

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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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